

Dep't of State Publication No. 4123...

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the precise moment that Joseph Stalin in Moscow was giving his sober estimate of the war danger facing humanity, the presses at the Government Printing Office here were grinding out Department of State Publication 4123, a four-page leaflet entitled "Recent Soviet Pressure on Germany."

The State Department leaflet was designed to persuade American molders of public opinion that no good can come out of the four-power conference on Germany sought by the Soviet Union.

In the first place, the leaflet said, it will probably be impossible to agree on an agenda. In the second place, even if agreement is reached on an agenda, "it would be an extraordinary conference that could resolve such differences as have already produced a war in Asia."

As I see it, this sentence is worthy of the most thorough study by the American people. Its meaning, like a lot of diplomatic doubletalk, may not be apparent at first reading, but when you analyze it, it can have only one meaning—that the State Department is here contending that the differences which divide the United States and the Soviet Union are so basic that they can be resolved only by war.

The differences between the United States Government on the one hand and China and Korea on the other were manifestly very basic. It is admittedly true that failure to resolve them through a conference resulted in war in which 50,000 Americans and an undetermined number of youth of other countries have been killed, captured or wounded and the end is not yet in sight.

NOT NECESSARY

But it certainly cannot be seriously argued that this blood-letting was necessary, when it is well-known that both the Chinese People's Republic and Korean People's Government repeatedly sought negotiations of the issues. How can the Truman Administration claim that these issues could not have been settled in a conference? The fact is that President Truman ordered military action without seeking a conference and ever since that day, Secretary of State Acheson has done his utmost to block any conferences between China, Korea and the United Nations.

The differences in Asia led to war, therefore, not because they could not be resolved in a conference, but because the Truman Administration would not permit a conference. Truman chose war in preference to negotiation and he persists in that choice today.

The extremely alarming aspect of this State Department leaflet is the frank admission that the Truman Administration intends to pursue the same no-conference, no-negotiation policy in respect to the German problem.

Of course, Acheson may find it necessary, in order to appease public opinion, to agree to the holding of a conference, and even that is by no means certain. But, if a conference is held, it is clear Acheson will seek to block any agreement which would have the result of easing international tensions and strengthening world peace. He will act thusly, the leaflet indicates, on the false premise that American-Soviet differences are not capable of being resolved by any means except the means of force.

DIFFERENT POSITION

The world knows that an entirely different position on this question is maintained by the Soviet Government. To the extent that the text of Stalin's *Pravda* interview is made known here, the American people will also become aware of the glaring contrast between Stalin's approach and Truman's approach to the crucial question of world peace.

It is especially troublesome for Acheson that the four-power conference—if it is held—will be held at a moment of tremendous upsurge of the peace movement in America. I do not refer only to the Peace Pilgrimage of the American Peace Crusade scheduled for March 15, for that is only one aspect of the rapidly expanding clamor for peace among the American people.

Sen. Guy Gillette (D-Iowa) recently revealed that he has received 6,000 letters from home complaining about this nation's war moves. The House Armed Services Committee, considering the Administration bill to draft 18-year-olds, has employed two additional clerks to work exclusively in answering such mail. Every congressman admits his mail from home is heavier than ever.

Simultaneously all kinds of groupings, including many religious and educational leaders, have projects under way, some of them without any publicity, aimed at staying this governments reckless plunge toward war. Like Stalin, these leaders believe that the differences between the US and the USSR can be resolved through conference.

ACHESON PROPAGANDA

It is this fact which has embittered Acheson so much that he has lashed out publicly with an ill-tempered blast at the Amer-

(Continued on Page 9)

Final Push for 'Worker' Subs This Week-End

— See Page 2 —

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXVIII, No. 40
(12 Pages) Price 5 cents

New York, Friday, February 23, 1951

26

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TRUMAN PAL IN MILLION \$ LOAN 'FIXES', PROBE BARES

— See Page 2 —

Wool Firm Rejects Strikers' 15c Bid

Picket lines grew around 160 East Coast woolen mills yesterday as the strike of 70,000 CIO woolen workers entered its second week.

Manufacturers repeated their counter-proposals of five cents per hour increase to the CIO Textile Workers Union as they negotiated in Washington with Office of Price Stabilization officials over increased prices for their products.

OPS officials authorized wool mill owners to write their own ticket "within reason" on prices to be charged for wools and worsteds sold for civilian consumption. A committee of manufacturers was reported working on a formula to be submitted to OPS officials today.

At the same time, American Woolen Mills officials, pace-setters for the industry, again rejected demands for 15-cents-an-hour wage increase sought by the union, and came back with a five-cent-an-hour bid.

Joseph Smith, American Woolen Mills personnel director, also asked the union for a clear field in increasing workloads

and suggested that a severance pay clause for workers displaced by the speedup would be agreed to in a new contract.

The union's reply was not forthcoming immediately, but Wednesday night, George Baldanzi, TWUA vice-president, told a meeting of 7,000 woolen strikers in Passaic, N. J., that the union would stick to its full demands for cost-of-living increases.

The 7,000 workers at Forstmann, Botany, and New Jersey worsted mills in the Passaic area packed the armory and overflowed into the streets outside to hear Baldanzi.

The next morning, several more hundred strikers turned out on the picket lines around the three mills after Baldanzi requested heightened picketing.

Four hundred strikers also jammed into the picket line around the unorganized Sam Hird Woolen mill in Garfield. Police made no attempt to break up the line as they had two days earlier.

Two strikers arrested at that time by police who claimed they were "humiliated"

(Continued on Page 9)

Packing Union Calls Pay Stoppage

— See Page 3 —

Final All-Out Push Due at Week-End for 'Worker' Subs

Thousands of Communists throughout the country were preparing to celebrate the 70th birthday of their national chairman, William Z. Foster, by a final, all-out push over the weekend to spread the circulation of The Worker.

Foster's 70th birthday is Sunday, which also marks the wind-up of The Worker campaign for 30,000 subscriptions, 18,000 of them in New York State.

Foster has declared that a successful campaign for the Marxist workingclass newspaper would be the best birthday present that can be given him.

The 30,000 figure was increased from 20,000 some four weeks ago, when experience indicated that many people were anxious to get the paper.

As of last Sunday night, some 18,000 subs had been obtained, and it was certain that the original 20,000 goal would be far exceeded by Sunday evening.

In New York City, Worker campaigners had garnered 13,000 subscriptions by last week, or 3,000 above the original goal of 10,000 set for the state. Many communities and industrial groups throughout the city were working hard to reach the goals they had set for themselves by the end of the drive.

Brooklyn campaigners, with 5,100 out of 5,500 subs obtained by last Sunday night, were certain they would go over the top by Sunday, and hoped to exceed their goal by several hundred.

Manhattanites, with 4,700 subs by last week, were shooting for 6,000 by the end of the campaign, and hoped to obtain a larger number of subscriptions than Brooklyn's campaigners.

Bronxites and Queens-Nassau supporters of The Worker were in a neck-and-neck race as to which would reach the greatest percentage of their goals.

Truman Pals Tied to Million Dollar Fixes In Senate Report

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—When the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. sought a \$44 million loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in 1944, its officials were pressured to retain William M. Boyle, Jr., to "straighten things out" according to testimony here today before the Fulbright committee.

Boyle, now Democratic national chairman, was at that time a Washington attorney with influence in the Truman Administration.

This testimony was given by Chad Calhoun, a vice-president of the Kaiser-Frazer concern before the Senate banking subcommittee probing RFC. Objective of the probe is to determine how much of the \$300 million RFC lends each year goes into the pockets of influence peddlers.

Other evidence before the committee was to the effect that Joseph H. Rosenbaum, a Washington attorney, approached Kaiser-Frazer offering to sell influence with two RFC directors, Walter L. Dunham and William E. Willett.

A third RFC director, C. Edward Rowe, was also mentioned in a committee report as subject to "favoritism and influence" in making RFC loans.

Calhoun said his company rejected the offers and eventually secured their loan without "influence." However before this happened RFC director Dunham contrived a "blowoff" between himself and a Kaiser-Frazer official. This was interpreted, according to testimony, as another effort to pressure Kaiser to employ the "right" representatives.

Other borrowers, however, did employ attorneys and "expeditors" claiming to have influence with RFC, it was testified. The names of Rosenbaum and Emerl Young figured prominently in the hearings.

RFC Director Willette who took the stand today to deny charges of favoritism, acknowledged that he took the unusual step of appointing a special examiner to review a loan application made by a friend. The friend was C. Edward Rowe, now an RFC director, who was associated with former Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D-Mass) Casey also represents the Rosenbaum firm.

Rowe was interested in a loan for the Harrington and Richardson Arms Co. which manufactures sub-machine guns, handcuffs and leg irons for "law enforcement agencies." Appointment of a special examiner speeded up approval of the loan which other RFC officials had frowned on.

Willette also admitted naming Hubert Steele as special examiner

to review the application of the Central Iron and Steel Co. for a loan of \$3,300,000. Casey was also interested in this loan.

Although other RFC examiners had turned thumbs down on the loan Steele promptly approved it. Immediately afterward, Steele went to work for Casey and Rosenbaum for \$15,000 a year.

As an aftermath of yesterday's hearing Sen. Charles W. Tobey

(R-NH) says action for perjury should be taken against one of two witnesses. One of them, he said, told a lie.

He referred to E. Merl Young reported to have influence in the White House and Ross Bohannon attorney for the Texas Petroleum Co.

Bohannon testified that Young offered, for a fee of \$85,000, to get an RFC loan for his company. Young denied it.

World Peace Meet Hits Plan To Rearm Nazis

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Four hundred delegates from 81 nations of the world, at the second day's session of the World Peace Council, cheered speeches attacking the rearmament of West Germany and Japan and the transformation of the UN into a bankrupt tool of Wall Street policy.

Red-and-gold placards bearing the words "Peace Defeats War" covered the walls of the "House of the Press," where the Council met. The flags of the United States, France, Britain, the Soviet Union and People's China bedecked the platform.

The Council's deliberations were open to correspondents, who were furnished earphones which translated the speeches into German, French, English, Russian and Spanish.

Unionists Bid Truman Take Peace Offer of Stalin

The Labor Conference for Peace has begun circulating petitions—an Open Letter to President Truman—urging him to "grasp the fresh opportunity" for peace that was provided by Premier Stalin's recent statement, it was disclosed yesterday.

Addressed to Truman, it declares: "You have undoubtedly noted, as we American trade unionists did, that the head of the government of the Soviet Union, Premier Joseph Stalin, stated last week that war is not inevitable today."

The unionists, "of many shades of political opinion" have had that view for a long time, the petition states. "Many of us are ex-GI's who fought, together with the soldiers of our Soviet, British and French allies, against the Axis enemy in World War II."

It calls for a return to the Roosevelt "Grand Design" for peace

based on friendly relations between the USA and the USSR.

The Open Letter says Stalin's recent statement indicates "that a fresh opportunity to form a lasting peace is at hand. 'Grasp that opportunity, Mr. President' the unionists urge.

NEW GROUP

Meanwhile, Philadelphia notes an important development toward peace in the formation of a group called "Citizens Against Rearming Germany."

The partial list of sponsors include officers and members from trade-unions in the following industries: bakers, barbers, carpenters, fur, shoe, leather, upholster and others. Many of the sponsors belong to the American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, B'Nai B'Rith Eomen, Haassah, Jewish War Veterans, Religious Society of Friends, etc.

A Philadelphia-wide conference and rally is scheduled for Sunday, at noon in the Hotel Adelphia. The call urges all citizens to unite now and act to stop German rearmament. It asks that Philadelphians organize a committee among their neighbors, shopmates, fellow members in unions, synagogues and churches to 1—send protest reso-

lutions to their Congressmen; 2—send delegations to these congressmen; 3—organize petition campaigns; 4—distribute literature and organize protest rallies.

Meanwhile the office of the American Peace Crusade continues to receive enthusiastic letters and wires asking for further information on the pilgrimage to Washington March 15.

A TYPICAL LETTER

They arrive from all parts of the nation. Letters like this, from Berkeley, Calif., are typical: "I think your policy of asking everyone to join you who wants peace is splendid. I am asking you if you could possibly send me about 10 more lots of material such as you sent me."

Ohio: "Toledo simply must have a good-sized delegation in Washington." South Dakota, Sioux Falls: "I am glad to hear of your campaign and will get to work with some community groups. Keep me informed."

Maryland: a Baltimore trade-unionist: "I and a number of people in Baltimore active in the trade union movement, read of your proposed Peace Crusade and are extremely interested." He asks for 500 copies of the call by return mail.

Voice of Americans

INDIANA

J. L. E., Muncie, Ind., Feb. 22.—"An Indiana congressman said that every office in the Pentagon is now filled, although the building was only partially filled during World War II when we had a large army. Why not send about half of those in the Pentagon to Korea instead of so many 18-year-olds?"—(Star).

C. D. C., Muncie, Ind., Feb. 22.—"Mrs. Charles T. Harman, president of the League of Women Voters of Indianapolis, says that we are going to build up a land army in Europe, but General Eisenhower does not intend to attack, which sounds quite good. However, suppose Russia should decide to build up a huge army either in Canada or Mexico to defend those countries from capitalistic aggression. Is she or anyone else naive enough to believe we wouldn't attack Russians?"—(Star)

NEBRASKA

MARGARET ZEISS, Omaha: "Perhaps . . . it is necessary to force children to crawl around on their innocent little bellies in atomic drills at school, but I shudder. I think many of us rebel at the acceptance of this future of terror and death and feel that all is not being done to avoid the criminal stupidity of war." (World-Herald)

'I'M SCARED,' Lyons, Neb.: "We all agree that it was one grinning little man alone who ordered our sons into this mess in Korea, which gained us absolutely nothing, cost us 50,000 casualties, mostly kids, and destroyed a country and most of its population. What frightens me is that the American Legion is supporting a program which will turn over to this same little incompetent man thousands of 18-year olds to send them to Europe if and when it pleases him. Isn't it possible an investigation is in order?" (Omaha World-Herald).

OHIO

MRS. MAY McDONALD, Canton, O.: "A comment on a couple of items which appeared in your paper the other day. One dealt with the execution in Virginia of seven Negro men who were accused of rape. The other told of the freeing of Nazi war criminals in Germany. 'Let bygones be bygones.' We proceed to put guns in the hands of those who killed our sons not long ago. On the other hand, our own citizens, whose skins happen to be black, are murdered—legally—in true Dixie justice. Is this the 'justice and democracy' our government wants to force on the Koreans?" (Repository)

MRS. HAZEL CLARK, Canton, O.: "I agree that our boys should be kept on this side of the ocean. If their mothers are not being asked what they think about this, we should get on the ball and do something about it while we still have freedom of speech." (Canton Repository)

RHODE ISLAND

DISCOURAGED WIFE, Providence, R. I.: "We have national doughnut week, national pickle week; I propose that next week we have a national Take-Our-Boys-Out-of-Korea Week. If all those who care, not only those with sons, husbands, brothers, etc., would next week send a note, telegram or something to their congressmen to the effect that we take our boys out of Korea now before any more unnecessary blood is shed, we might get some action. At least it's worth a try." (Journal)

COMING

Beginning Monday the Daily Worker will publish a series of articles by John Pittman and George Lohr on—

NEXT WEEK

WHAT STALIN'S INTERVIEW MEANS TO AMERICANS

Packing Union Calls Stoppage on Pay

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A half-day stoppage was called for packinghouse plants next Wednesday to protest the government's refusal to approve an eleven and one-half cent an hour wage increase won by AFL and CIO packinghouse unions. Local and district lead-

Seattle Unionists Endorse Boycott of Wage Freeze Board

Special to the Daily Worker

SEATTLE, Feb. 22.—Union leaders—from left to right—voiced strong support this week to labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board who resigned in protest against a pay-cutting wage freeze formula.

A telephone check of union officials showed labor burning at the formula, which would limit workers to a 10 percent increase between Jan. 15, 1950 and July 1, 1951.

One union body representing about 7,000 basic lumber workers—the CIO International Woodworkers Northern Washington district executive board—was already on record in full support of the labor leaders' action in quitting the wage board.

REJECT FREEZE

IWA international union policy rejects the wage freeze altogether. District 2 secretary Walter Belka pointed out.

Aero Mechanics Lodge 751 president Harold Gibson declared:

"Since Jan. 15, 1950, we've received eight paid holidays, liberalized vacations and a 9-cent wage increase," Gibson pointed out. "That adds up to about 10 percent. By the formula, we're through. But the cost of living is still going up."

Business agent William G. Finn of AFL Molders Local 158 said the Molders have had no pay increase in three years, "and then they want to tie us down to a measly 10 percent!"

Business agent John B. Wigen of AFL Shipwrights Local 1184 stated:

"We have already notified our international (the AFL Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners) that we are extremely dissatisfied with the formula that has been proposed," Wigen said.

"They'd have been a bunch of stinkers if they hadn't walked out," bluntly declared regional director

William Gettings of International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

Another labor official, however, regional director Roy Atkinson of the CIO, said he "had no statement to make."

Secretary Bill Miller of AFL Boilermakers Local 104 declined comment specifically on the walkout of the labor men, but said "none of labor's agreements—especially in the shipyards—have been able to keep pace with the cost of living." Whether his union would seek a shipyard increase "depends on the formula," he added.

"We've heard President Truman's economic czar, Eric Johnston, tell us time and again that living costs are going up another 6 percent by June. Then on top of that, they propose not just a pay freeze but for most of labor a pay cut," declared port agent Charles Nichols of the Marine Cooks & Stewards.

Shipyard Strike In Buffalo

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—The American Shipbuilding Company's local yards were shut today as a result of the walkout of some 300 workmen.

Eleven AFL unions at the plant are involved in the controversy. The company's principal work is repairing of Great Lakes iron-ore ships.

ers of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, at a meeting last night, planned mass picketing around the Chicago offices of the Economic Stabilization Board in the Federal Building. Numerous other unions pledged support to the demonstration around the slogan: "Bust the Wage Freeze."

The CIO union reported that 7,000 workers staged a half-day walkout at the Armour and Swift plants in St. Paul, Minn. In Albert Lea, Minn. another 1,000 Wilson workers conducted a one-day protest against the wage freeze. Swift locked out its 3,000 workers one day in retaliation.

Five departments in the big Armour plant here stopped work to protest the firing of a group of workers, as well as the government's refusal to honor the new wage boost.

Delegates to Put IWO Case to Dewey Today

A delegation of trade unionists and others will call on Governor Dewey in Albany today (Friday) at 2 P.M. to ask that he act to withdraw the liquidation proceedings against the International Workers Order, now before the New York Supreme Court.

The proceedings were brought by Superintendent of Insurance, Alfred H. Bohlinger, a Dewey appointee.

The Albany delegation was authorized by trade unions, fraternal and civic organizations which met two weeks ago to protest liquidation of the 20 year old fraternal insurance society.

Among the delegates are:

Jack Arra, Joint Board, Fur Dressers & Dyers Union; Carl A. Wise, furniture workers, Local 140; Abraham Jenofsky, American Jews of Ukrainian descent; Morris Goldin, New York County, ALP; John Papapetrou, Local 70, Greek Fur Workers; Alice Gechter, DPOWA, District 65, and Richard Crosscup, IWO.

intention to fight for a limitation of workloads.

IMPORTANT ISSUE

"The CIO union, realizing that the outcome of the election might well be determined by that issue, also put out frantic appeals to the workers promising to do something on the workload. The fact that the workload issue broke through as the main one in this election was its most important by-product. The forces of Emil Rieve will not be able to sidetrack the issue as easily as they did in the past.

The progressive-led forces among the rank and file played a considerable role in determining the outcome because they have a sizable influence here. They proved most effective in dissuading some extremely dissatisfied elements here in the CIO from the foolish urge to shrift to the UTW. Despite the impressive vote of 4,763 to 1,848 Rieve's forces made no secret of their worry as late as this morning.

WAGE PICTURE

Looking at the big-to-do about a wage formula and price control acrobatics in Washington through the eyes of one of this city's 18,000 cotton textile workers, the picture looks something like this: average

earnings of \$1.31 an hour stay frozen for the "duration"; pensions, insurance and welfare are put on ice for the "duration"; a limitation on the speedup should be forgotten for the "duration."

The big misfortune of the cotton workers and the woolen workers in nearby Pawtucket and Providence, who are on strike, is that in last October the former received a 10 percent raise after getting none since February, 1948, while the latter received a 12-cent hourly raise in October after nothing since February, 1948.

Now, according to the "stabilizers," the textile workers have already had their share and will just have to take it. That's the fight in which the workers were especially interested when they licked the UTW.

It is only beginning to dawn on some of the workers here that under a war economy they face both their traditional and visible enemy, the mill owner and the government as manager of "labor relations" for the employers.

They may learn much by March 15 when, barring some extraordinary developments, they will join the woolen workers on strike. But

Subversive Gen. Washington

An Editorial

HOW TIMIDLY did the Big Money boys commemorate George Washington's birthday this year!

After all, Washington, despite his landowner status, was a magnificent military-revolutionary leader who toppled over the arrogant British monarchy as the leader of a band of poor and ragged men branded as "subversives" and "traitors."

There is altogether too much popular revolution going on in the world today to suit the billionaires and the striped-pants empire builders in the State Department. It is embarrassing for these circles to remember the revolutionary origins of our country at a time when all of Asia is raising the banner of its own "1776" against the oppression coming from London, Paris and Wall Street bankers. Only Marxism can appreciate and honor our country's revolutionary heritage today.

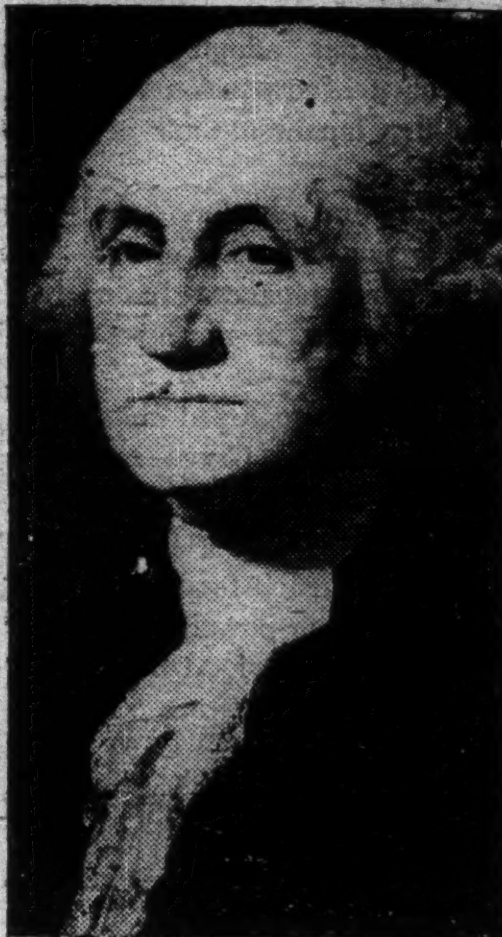
Asia's "1776" is no longer a mere repetition of the American Revolution for national freedom, but takes place under the leadership of a new class—the working class, which has no property, but which seeks to create a new and modern basis for liberty—the social ownership of vital property.

THE NEW YORK

Times mildly notes the birthday of this "subversive" whom King George's Committee on Un-British Activities tried to hang. The Times feels that since George Washington was also faced with many accusations, we should not be too harsh in criticism of the little men trying to run the country today into a hell-hole of atomic slaughter. We should close our eyes to the vast cesspool of widening graft in the highest places as the war contracts are handed out to the favorites! This is the Times' version of our Revolution.

But George Washington was not attacked by the people. On the contrary, he and his poor and ragged soldiers were attacked as "subversive" by "the men of property and religion,"

(Continued on Page 9)



2,500 in Harlem Cheer DuBois

By Abner W. Berry

A steady rain Wednesday night did not prevent 2,500 persons from crowding Harlem's Golden Gate Ballroom to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the venerable 82-year-old scholar, and pledged to fight the Truman Administration's attempt to jail him.

The government had said that Dr. DuBois was a "foreign agent"

because he headed the now-closed Peace Information Center that had circulated the Stockholm petition against atomic warfare.

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, sponsor of the meeting, declared that the indictment of Dr. DuBois, "shows that the fight for peace is the fight for world understanding; it is the fight for accepting as equals the colored peoples of the world and the fight for the full emancipation of the Negro people in these United States."

The crowd shouted its approval as Marcantonio continued, "We accept this attack on Dr. DuBois as a challenge in the same way that Jefferson accepted the challenge of the Alien and Sedition laws, and as the Abolitionists accepted the challenge of the Fugitive Slave Law." (Continued on Page 9)

Why Raiders Lost in New Bedford

By George Morris

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 22.—The CIO Textile Workers Union's three to one majority over the raiding AFL United Textile Workers in the NLRB election by 8,000 workers here yesterday was a sound thrashing to those who sought to split the ranks just as the TWVA was in the midst of a fight to break the wage freeze.

The AFL's UTW came on the scene and filed for an election just as the CIO union had served demands on the employers for a raise affecting its 20,000 members in the New Bedford-Fall River area, and 200,000 cotton workers nationally.

The UTW apparently thought it could make hay of the dissatisfaction among the workers over the ever increasing workload. The recent strike of Fall River's Pepperell weavers and the resolutions of a number of mill locals in New Bedford calling for elimination of clauses in contract giving the employer a right to speed up the workers, indicated that the workload issue was a strong one with the workers. The UTW dished out a great deal of money, especially on full-page ads proclaiming its

POINT OF ORDER

Always Neat

By Alan Max

It is gratifying to see that General Eisenhower has been voted the best dressed man of the year. The National Association of Clothiers says this is true of Eisenhower whether "in or out of uniform."

Those American lads who have always had as their ambition to be voted to the "best dressed," now know that if they go into the army, that will not disqualify them for the title. On the contrary.

Eisenhower was chosen for his "typical American look—always neat, never flashy." It must be quite a feat to maintain that always-neat look in the foxholes of the Pentagon.

World Peace Council Hears China Delegate

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Chinese Deputy Premier Kuo Mo Jo, speaking today at the second session of the World Peace Council, urged the council to condemn the UN resolution against China. Kuo described Germany and Japan as the "two wheels of the American war cart."

"These two wheels are necessary to enable the Americans to start another war," Kuo said. "The United States has adopted the Japanese policy of expansion and has made the Japanese their accomplices."

"MacArthur has become the Mikado of Japan. American planes taking off from Japanese bases have bombed areas in northwest China."

The convention also heard chief French delegate Yves Gorge say re-militarization of West Germany could touch off World War III.

Farge, former French food minister, called for four-power talks as suggested by the Soviet Union.

"The western powers are no longer in a position to turn down the four-power conference—but they can sabotage it by entangling the problem," Farge said.

"The four powers should be requested to meet as fast as possible at a conference with definite aims which nobody can dodge."

UNIONISTS' PARLEY TODAY ON DRIVE TO SAVE McGEE

Trade unions throughout the New York metropolitan area have been asked to send representatives to a special conference today (Friday), 3:30 p.m., in the Library, 23 W. 26 St., to map plans to save Willie McGee.

The conference was called by the Labor Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Congress. It will be addressed by Mrs. Rosalee McGee, wife of the five-times doomed Mississippi Negro, who is scheduled to die March 20 on a frame-up rape charge.

GUS HALL TO ADDRESS FOSTER FETE MONDAY

Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, will address a Foster birthday celebration Monday, 7:30 p.m., at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St., it was announced yesterday. The celebration of the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the party, is sponsored by the New York County Committee.

Prizes will be awarded to the area with the best record in The Worker subscription drive, the county committee said. It urged organizations and individuals to bring subs to the meeting.

A cultural program including singing, dancing and poetry of the Americas will be featured.

Rally at Scene of Killing Asks Justice in Derrick Case

By John Hudson Jones

A memorial protest meeting at the scene of the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick yesterday urged thousands of holiday passersby to demand reopening of the case, and indictment of the two policemen who killed Derrick. The meeting, sponsored by the New York branch of the NAACP and chaired by Guy R. Brewer, Jamaica NAACP leader, was held at 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

Two of Derrick's brothers were present and told the Daily Worker they wanted all Negroes to help bring the killers to justice. They are Charles Derrick, of Philadelphia, and Willie James Derrick, of Brooklyn.

"I never got a chance to see Johnny," said Willie James. "Those who killed him ought not to go free just because they are white."

Bernard Harkavy, vice-president of the New York American Jewish Congress, challenged Police Commissioner Tom Murphy to explain how he could give citations to Derrick's killers.

Rev. Walter P. Offett, NAACP national church secretary, called on Negroes in Harlem to "speak up and let City Hall know we want

the killers of Derrick punished."

Paraders from the Civil Rights Congress attended the meeting after a march through Harlem during which they carried a casket symbolizing the death of Derrick and other victims of police brutality.

Other speakers included Roosevelt Ward, leader of the Neighbor-

hood John Derrick Committee; Rev. Eugene Houston, Assemblymen Elijah Crump and Hulan Jack; Mickie Levine, American Veterans Committee; Lindsay H. White, chairman of the local NAACP; Mrs. Ella Baker, Brooklyn NAACP leader, and Rev. Kilgore, of the Baptist Ministers Alliance.

REFUSE EXONERATION TO 21 NEGRO GIs IN KOREA

The Judge Advocate General's office this week refused to exonerate 21 Negro soldiers under harsh sentences received in jim-crow courts martial in the Korean war it was learned yesterday. Instead, in a move to head off rising protest over the mistreatment of the soldiers and men of the 24th Infantry Regiment, slight reductions in sentences imposed, on 21 men were announced.

The 21 were among the 39 enlisted men and officers who charged they were victims of jim-crow, and asked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to defend them.

Six GIs had their life sentences reduced to 20 years, another to 15 years, and still another to 10 years. The sentences of two who had each received 25 years were reduced to 15. Four who had been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each had their sentences reduced by 5 years, and another by 10 years.

The 10-year sentence of the convicted private was upheld.

These cases are among those investigated in Japan and Korea by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel. Marshall is scheduled to arrive on the West Coast tomorrow and will reveal his findings at public meetings there.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, declared: "The NAACP will continue to work for the complete exoneration of every man who has been victimized by racial bias or an unfair trial as determined by the investigations of our legal department."

A week ago it has been announced that four men who had each received a 10-year sentence were exonerated.

Cites Scottsboro Anniversary

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in a statement issued yesterday, recalled that tomorrow (Saturday) marks the 20th anniversary of the reprieve from death of the nine Scottsboro victims. Marcantonio hailed this added significance of Saturday night's ILD-CRC reunion at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., 9 p.m., and urged a large turnout.

A celebration of 30 years of the struggle for civil rights, the affair will hear Marcantonio, former ILD president, and William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Peace Caravan will entertain.

The 7 Who Died-- The 7 Who Live

By George Lohr

Let history record the fate of two groups of men, seven in each group, as testimony to the moral decay in war-mad Washington. The lives of the Martinsville Seven were sacrificed to Virginia lynch "justice," and the highest legal authorities of the country would not move a single white supremacist finger to save them.

But the Solicitor General of the United States went out of his way to reprieve the sentences of seven Nazi murderers, still alive six years after the Allied victory.

The frameup of the Martinsville victims is well-known. Here are a few details on some of these Nazis.

SS General Otto Ohlendorf, head of Hitler's extermination squad, officially known as SD (Security Service) said this about himself:

"When the German army invaded Russia, I was leader of Einsatzgruppe D in the southern sector, and in the course of the year during which I was leader of the Einsatzgruppe D, it liquidated approximately 90,000 men, women and children.

"The majority of those liquidated were Jews, but there were also among them some Communist functionaries." (All quotations are from "Nazi conspiracy and aggression," Office of U. S. chief of counsel for prosecution of Axis criminality and published by the U. S. government.)

CRIMINAL DETAILS

In his affidavit, this Nazi criminal obligingly went into details. "The unit selected for this task," he said, "would enter a village or city and order the prominent Jewish citizens to call together all Jews for the purpose of resettlement."

"They were asked to hand over their personal belongings to the leader of the unit, and, shortly before the execution, to surrender their outer clothing."

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"Then they were shot, kneeling or standing, and the corpses were thrown into the ditch."

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14,000 Teachers In Italy Join CGIL

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(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)			
	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
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The Worker	1.50	2.50	4.50

Packing Union Calls Stoppage on Pay

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A half-day stoppage was called for packinghouse plants next Wednesday to protest the government's refusal to approve an eleven and one-half cent an hour wage increase won by AFL and CIO packinghouse unions. Local and district lead-

Seattle Unionists Endorse Boycott of Wage Freeze Board

Special to the Daily Worker

SEATTLE, Feb. 22.—Union leaders—from left to right—voiced strong support this week to labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board who resigned in protest against a pay-cutting wage freeze formula.

A telephone check of union officials showed labor burning at the formula, which would limit workers to a 10 percent increase between Jan. 15, 1950 and July 1, 1951.

One union body representing about 7,000 basic lumber workers—the CIO International Woodworkers Northern Washington district executive board—was already on record in full support of the labor leaders' action in quitting the wage board.

REJECT FREEZE

IWA international union policy rejects the wage freeze altogether. District 2 secretary Walter Belka pointed out.

Aero Mechanics Lodge 751 president Harold Gibson declared:

"Since Jan. 15, 1950, we've received eight paid holidays, liberalized vacations and a 9-cent wage increase," Gibson pointed out. "That adds up to about 10 percent. By the formula, we're through. But the cost of living is still going up."

Business agent William G. Finn of AFL Molders Local 158 said the Molders have had no pay increase in three years, "and then they want to tie us down to a measly 10 percent!"

Business agent John B. Wigen of AFL Shipwrights Local 1184 stated:

"We have already notified our international (the AFL Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners) that we are extremely dissatisfied with the formula that has been proposed," Wigen said.

"They'd have been a bunch of stinkers if they hadn't walked out," bluntly declared regional director

William Gettings of International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

Another labor official, however, regional director Roy Atkinson of the CIO, said he "had no statement to make."

Secretary Bill Miller of AFL Boilermakers Local 104 declined comment specifically on the walkout of the labor men, but said "none of labor's agreements—especially in the shipyards—have been able to keep pace with the cost of living." Whether his union would seek a shipyard increase "depends on the formula," he added.

"We've heard President Truman's economic czar, Eric Johnston, tell us time and again that living costs are going up another 6 percent by June. Then on top of that, they propose not just a pay freeze but for most of labor a pay cut," declared port agent Charles Nichols of the Marine Cooks & Stewards.

Shipyard Strike In Buffalo

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—The American Shipbuilding Company's local yards were shut today as a result of the walkout of some 300 workmen.

Eleven AFL unions at the plant are involved in the controversy. The company's principal work is repairing of Great Lakes iron-ore ships.

ers of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, at a meeting last night, planned mass picketing around the Chicago offices of the Economic Stabilization Board in the Federal Building. Numerous other unions pledged support to the demonstration around the slogan: "Bust the Wage Freeze."

The CIO union reported that 7,000 workers staged a half-day walkout at the Armour and Swift plants in St. Paul, Minn. In Albert Lea, Minn. another 1,000 Wilson workers conducted a one-day protest against the wage freeze. Swift locked out its 3,000 workers one day in retaliation.

Five departments in the big Armour plant here stopped work to protest the firing of a group of workers, as well as the government's refusal to honor the new wage boost.

Delegates to Put IWO Case to Dewey Today

A delegation of trade unionists and others will call on Governor Dewey in Albany today (Friday) at 2 P.M. to ask that he act to withdraw the liquidation proceedings against the International Workers Order, now before the New York Supreme Court.

The proceedings were brought by Superintendent of Insurance, Alfred H. Bohlinger, a Dewey appointee.

The Albany delegation was authorized by trade unions, fraternal and civic organizations which met two weeks ago to protest liquidation of the 20 year old fraternal insurance society.

Among the delegates are: Jack Arra, Joint Board, Fur Dressers & Dyers Union; Carl A. Wise, furniture workers, Local 140; Abraham Jenofsky, American Jews of Ukrainian descent; Morris Goldin, New York County, ALP; John Papapetrou, Local 70, Greek Fur Workers; Alice Gechter, DPOWA, District 65, and Richard Crosscup, IWO.

Subversive Gen. Washington

An Editorial

HOW TIMIDLY did the Big Money boys commemorate George Washington's birthday this year!

After all, Washington, despite his landowner status, was a magnificent military-revolutionary leader who toppled over the arrogant British monarchy as the leader of a band of poor and ragged men branded as "subversives" and "traitors."

There is altogether too much popular revolution going on in the world today to suit the billionaires and the striped-pants

empire builders in the State Department. It is embarrassing for these circles to remember the revolutionary origins of our country at a time when all of Asia is raising the banner of its own "1776" against the oppression coming from London, Paris and Wall Street bankers. Only Marxism can appreciate and honor our country's revolutionary heritage today.

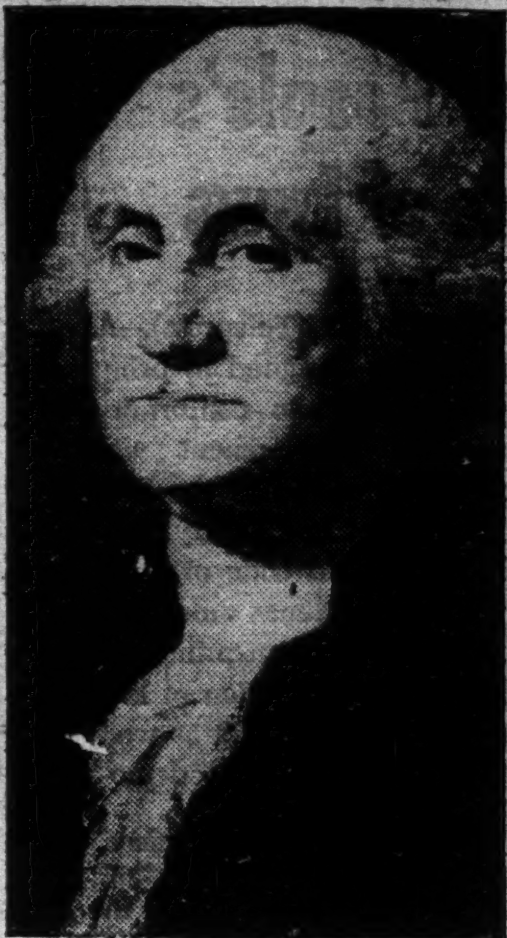
Asia's "1776" is no longer a mere repetition of the American Revolution for national freedom, but takes place under the leadership of a new class—the working class, which has no property, but which seeks to create a new and modern basis for liberty—the social ownership of vital property.

THE NEW YORK

Times mildly notes the birthday of this "subversive" whom King George's Committee on Un-British Activities tried to hang. The Times feels that since George Washington was also faced with many accusations, we should not be too harsh in criticism of the little men trying to run the country today into a hell-hole of atomic slaughter. We should close our eyes to the vast cesspool of widening graft in the highest places as the war contracts are handed out to the favorites! This is the Times' version of our Revolution.

But George Washington was not attacked by the people. On the contrary, he and his poor and ragged soldiers were attacked as "subversive" by "the men of property and religion,"

(Continued on Page 9)



2,500 in Harlem Cheer DuBois

By Abner W. Berry

A steady rain Wednesday night did not prevent 2,500 persons from crowding Harlem's Golden Gate Ballroom to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the "venerable 82-year-old

scholar, and pledged to fight the Truman Administration's attempt to jail him.

The government had said that Dr. DuBois was a "foreign agent"

because he headed the now-closed Peace Information Center that had circulated the Stockholm petition against atomic warfare.

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, sponsor of the meeting, declared that the indictment of Dr. DuBois, "shows that the fight for peace is the fight for world understanding; it is the fight for accepting as equals the colored peoples of the world and the fight for the full emancipation of the Negro people in these United States."

The crowd shouted its approval as Marcantonio continued, "We accept this attack on Dr. DuBois as a challenge in the same way that Jefferson accepted the challenge of the Alien and Sedition laws, and as the Abolitionists ac-

(Continued on Page 9)

Why Raiders Lost in New Bedford

By George Morris

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 22.—The CIO Textile Workers Union's three to one majority over the raiding AFL United Textile Workers in the NLRB election by 8,000 workers here yesterday was a sound thrashing to those who sought to split the ranks just as the TWVA was in the midst of a fight to break the wage freeze.

The AFL's UTW came on the scene and filed for an election just as the CIO union had served demands on the employers for a raise affecting its 20,000 members in the New Bedford-Fall River area, and 200,000 cotton workers nationally.

The UTW apparently thought it could make hay of the dissatisfaction among the workers over the ever increasing workload. The recent strike of Fall River's Pepperell weavers and the resolutions of a number of mill locals in New Bedford calling for elimination of clauses in contract giving the employer a right to speed up the workers, indicated that the workload issue was a strong one with the workers. The UTW dished out a great deal of money, especially on full-page ads proclaiming its

intention to fight for a limitation of workloads.

IMPORTANT ISSUE

The CIO union, realizing that the outcome of the election might well be determined by that issue, also put out frantic appeals to the workers promising to do something on the workload. The fact that the workload issue broke through as the main one in this election was its most important by-product. The forces of Emil Rieve will not be able to sidetrack the issue as easily as they did in the past.

The progressive-led forces among the rank and file played a considerable role in determining the outcome because they have a sizable influence here. They proved most effective in dissuading some extremely dissatisfied elements here in the CIO from the foolish urge to shrift to the UTW. Despite the impressive vote of 4,763 to 1,848 Rieve's forces made no secret of their worry as late as this morning.

WAGE PICTURE

Looking at the big-to-do about a wage formula and price control acrobatics in Washington through the eyes of one of this city's 18,000 cotton textile workers, the picture looks something like this: average

earnings of \$1.31 an hour stay frozen for the "duration"; pensions, insurance and welfare are put on ice for the "duration"; a limitation on the speedup should be forgotten for the "duration."

The big misfortune of the cotton workers and the woolen workers in nearby Pawtucket and Providence, who are on strike, is that in last October the former received a 10 percent raise after getting none since February, 1948, while the latter received a 12-cent hourly raise in October after nothing since February, 1948.

Now, according to the "stabilizers," the textile workers have already had their share and will just have to take it. That's the fight in which the workers were especially interested when they licked the UTW.

It is only beginning to dawn on some of the workers here that under a war economy they face both their traditional and visible enemy, the mill owner and the government as manager of "labor relations" for the employers.

They may learn much by March 15 when, barring some extraordinary developments, they will join the woolen workers on strike. But

the woolen workers are fast discovering that they are also on strike against the entire wage freezing program of the government and its fake price "control."

Unless they break through the wage freeze they cannot even think of an improvement of their status. Most workers should be able to see their own chances under the war program through the eyes of an unionized New Bedford cotton worker or a Pawtucket woolen worker.

POINT OF ORDER

Always Neat

By Alan Max

It is gratifying to see that General Eisenhower has been voted the best dressed man of the year. The National Association of Clothiers says this is true of Eisenhower whether "in or out of uniform."

Those American lads who have always had as their ambition to be voted to the "best dressed," now know that if they go into the army, that will not disqualify them for the title. On the contrary.

Eisenhower was chosen for his "typical American look—always neat, never flashy." It must be quite a feat to maintain that always-neat look in the foxholes of the Pentagon.

Reveal 200,000 Now Jobless in Naples

By Gino Bardi

ROME, Feb. 22.—In Naples, 200,000 unemployed and 13,000 families without homes live in the "blackest misery," it was revealed in Rome's ultra-Conservative paper *Il Giornale d'Italia* by its Naples correspondent. The article accused the central government

Bulgaria OK's New People's Code of Laws

By Jack Bassan

SOFIA, Feb. 22 (Telepress).—A new penal code designed to bring the legal system into conformity with socialist development was unanimously approved by the Bulgarian parliament last Friday.

Replacing the old code of 1896 which was several times amended, it has been drawn up on principles of facilitating the education of law breakers in a socialist spirit as well as defense of the people's democratic order.

In a spirit of socialist humanism, the new code emphasizes that "punishment cannot have as its aim the causing of physical pain or humiliation of human dignity."

The new Czechoslovak penal code and that of the Russian Federative Soviet Socialist Republic were drawn upon in framing Bulgaria's new principles of law, which have the advantage over the old code of being shorter, more concise and at the same time more comprehensive.

According to the law, crime is now defined as an act which is publicly dangerous, and guilt must be proved, and not presumed.

Two new forms of punishment have been introduced—namely, corrective labor without detention, and public censure.

The death penalty is described as temporary and reserved exclusively for the most dangerous crimes which threaten the foundation of the people's republic.

600 Hackies Strike In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The strike of 600 AFL taxi drivers entered its sixth day today over the refusal of three taxi companies to increase commissions and reduce the work week to 40-hours. State conciliators are meeting with union and company officials.

Refuse Exoneration to 21 Negro GI's in Korea

The Judge Advocate General's office this week refused to exonerate 21 Negro soldiers under harsh sentences received in jimcrow courts martial in the Korean war it was learned yesterday. Instead, in a move to head off rising protest over the mistreatment

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of complete "disinterest" in the "grave situation of economic and social hardship of the population of Naples." It states that the unemployed and homeless live "in grottoes, caves and cellars, stinking and dark, exposed to all diseases and prey to corruption."

The Naples municipal government is unable to improve conditions while the city budget shows a deficit of 30,000,000,000 lire in the past three years, the article says. The city government is run by a coalition of Christian Democrats, Monarchists, Social Democrats and neo-fascists, just as the Rome municipal government, whose record is only slightly better than that of Naples.

The conditions are described by the Conservative paper: "The streets of the center of town are reduced to conditions of absolute impracticability. There are 1,447 schoolrooms less than are needed. A greater part of the sewage system is in ruins. The water supply is insufficient. The suburbs of the city are abandoned, lacking everything: toilets, water, light and transportation."

The article adds that the present policy of dismantling industries in Naples will mean further "increase of unemployment and consequently misery of a wider strata of the population."

While affirming that the Italian government has offered only promises and "much talk" without doing anything, this article itself offered no solution, nor does it see any connection between abandoning the Naples population to the "blackest misery" and the government's policy of rearming to the tune of 250,000,000 lire. The article admits that the Naples situation could be appreciably improved with a program costing 15,000 million lire.

Naples and Rome are the only two of Italy's largest cities that are not administered by Communist-Socialist local governments. It is generally admitted by impartial observers that the cities administered by Communists despite the sabotage of the central government—are models of honesty and efficiency and that earnest efforts are made to create decent conditions within the limits of local finances that are dependent on the central government.

Mexicans Hit Murder of Martinsville 7

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22 (Telepress).—The execution of the framed Martinsville Seven has aroused indignant protests among Mexicans and other Latin-Americans here.

World-famous artist David Alfaro Siqueiros told this correspondent that "as a Mexican, that is a citizen of a country of Indians and mestizos (those of mixed antecedents), whose countrymen are brutally discriminated against in that very territory which the United States robbed from us in 1847, I protest with all my might against the murder of the Martinsville Negroes."

Luis Enrique Delano, noted Chilean writer and former consul in New York and Mexico, stated: "The murder of these Negroes is another product of the Truman regime which freed Ilse Koch and Alfred Krupp. To fight against these crimes is the duty of all honorable people against the world."

Dr. Juan Marinello, distinguished intellectual and president of the People's Socialist (Communist) Party of Cuba, declared: "This is a new example of the hypocrisy of the United States reactionaries. While they speak of democracy they commit unspeakable crimes. Fortunately the majority of the American people have nothing in common with the crimes of their government."

Dionisio Encina, general secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico, linked the Martinsville executions with the United States drive for world domination, stating that "Yankee imperialism seeks the oppression not only of other peoples but of its own people, one of whose manifestations is the barbarous persecution of the Negro people."

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75 Labor Leaders Pledge Drive to Save Willie McGee

Seek Permit For Gates to Attend Rally in Philly

The Pennsylvania Edition of the Worker through its manager, Robert Jaffe, has appealed to the U. S. Attorney in New York to permit John Gates, editor of the Worker, to appear at a rally supporting the working class newspaper.

The rally will be held March 9 in Philadelphia at Reynolds Hall. Gates has been deprived of travel outside the Southern District of New York.

Cards addressed to Irving Saypol, U. S. Attorney are being distributed. The card points out that by granting Gates the right to appear, Saypol "will be upholding the sacred rights of freedom of the press, freedom of speech and thought guaranteed our citizens by the Constitution of the nation."

Seventy-five trade union leaders, representing 100,000 workers in the New York area, pledged "our determination and our very lives if necessary to combat and defeat the iniquitous pattern of lynching to the end that Willie McGee shall not die," the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday.

This pledge of support of the growing nationwide campaign to save the innocent 36-year-old Negro victim from death in Mississippi's electric chair on March 20 was adopted at an organizing conference of the Labor Advisory Committee of the CRC.

"We recognize that the freedom of labor is intrinsically tied to the freedom of the Negro people," the statement of the union leaders declared. "There shall be no more Martinsvilles!"

Among the union leaders signing the resolution were Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Council; Frank Wedl, Local 848 AFL Painters Union; Able Weisburd, AFL Motion Picture Operators Union, Local 306; Rose Russell, legislative director, Teachers Union; Ferdinand Smith, Harlem Trade Union Council; Clifford McAvoy, interna-

tional representative, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Pearl Lawes, International Fur Workers; Daniel Benjamin, Independent Dining Car Union; Belle Bailynson, activities director, UE; Leonard Burg, Sr., Daniel Hindricks, Gus Hoffman, Sol Jolty and William Mack.

WIRES TO TRUMAN

The CRC noted that little more than three weeks remain for action to save McGee from the chair. The CRC called for an unprecedented mass response to the petition campaign, calling on President Truman to instruct his Attorney General in Federal Court under provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Act with a petition for a stay of execution and complete freedom of McGee.

"Not enough petitions have been signed," a CRC spokesman declared. "Not enough mass meetings and other demonstrative actions have been planned. Tens of thousands more telegrams and letters



must go to President Truman and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi immediately from the unions, from churches, from Negro and white Americans in every walk of life."

The CRC warned: "Don't wait until the last week to take action. The lynchers proved in Virginia by their cruel legal lynching of the Martinsville Seven that they intend to go forth with their campaign of death and terror."

McGee, four times saved from the chair, has been ordered to die for a trumped-up charge of rape of a white woman made against him November, 1945.

Members of the AFL Brotherhood of Painters, Local 848, at a regular Feb. 12 meeting, called on President Truman to intercede to save the life of Willie McGee. Action of the local, composed of 1,000 members, was communicated to Truman in a letter sent to the White House on Feb. 20.

THE LETTER

The letter, signed by Peter Waldman, secretary of Local 848, said:

"We are concerned with the latest legal murder of seven Negroes in Martinsville, Va., victims of race prejudice. The South is noted for its Ku Klux justice in terrorizing to force through a guilty verdict.

"For our Negro citizens, any form of guilt may mean lynching, legal or otherwise, while a white man actually gets away with it.

"Mr. President, do you really believe that the Martinsville Seven should have been killed?

"Do you really believe that

Willie McGee is guilty and should be executed?

"Do you really believe the Trenton Six are guilty?

"... the eyes of our membership and of labor are looking to you for action in defense of our lives and rights as citizens. We urge you to stop the execution of Willie McGee."

FUR WORKERS

The Joint Board of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, representing 7,500 workers in seven local unions, yesterday telegraphed Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi urging that he stay the execution of Willie McGee, 36-year-old Negro scheduled to die on a trumped-up rape charge March 20.

The telegram was signed by Leon Straus, executive secretary, of the Joint Board. It said:

"Executive boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 165 of the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, representing 7,500 members, unanimously urge you to stay execution of Willie McGee and grant him executive clemency. Knowledge of facts of case convinces us that execution of McGee would constitute legal lynching on a framed-up charge of rape. He must not be murdered."



Post's Writer Dreams Up A Meeting in Trieste

If the New York Post and its foreign correspondent Seymour Freidin don't get the Nobel Prize for fiction, there's rank injustice somewhere. We ask you, where else could you find the kind of imagination that could describe a Communist speaker's appearance

I METODI DELLA STAMPA AMERICANA

La corrispondenza da Trieste, a firma di Seymour Freidin, apparsa nel numero del 20 gennaio e.m., riprodotto dal New York Post, uno dei più grandi giornali americani di cui qui riproduciamo la parte di pagina che lo contiene, è un clamoroso e palpabile esempio delle "verità" e delle "obiettività" della stampa americana.

Il giorno 20 gennaio il comp. Vidali non ha fatto nessun cenno per il compimento del 17 al 24 gennaio il comp. Vidali è stato assente da Trieste e probabilmente si è trovato, monacalmente, a

WEEK-END EDITORIAL SECTION WASHINGTON FOREIGN

Dateline—YOUR WORLD

By Seymour Freidin
William Attwood • Robert Shapiro

SEYMOUR FREIDIN'S phony piece, as reproduced for Trieste readers

at a Trieste rally down to his "gold teeth," when ... the meeting didn't take place on the day it was reported and the speaker wasn't even in town! On Jan. 22, the Post ran, under the foreign column headline, "Dateline—Your World," a piece by Freidin dated Trieste, Jan. 20. It was a filthy, slanderous piece about Vittorio Vidali, a hero of the working class and of world democracy, renowned for his leadership in the International Brigades' fight in behalf of Republican Spain.

Now leader of the Trieste Communists, Vidali is hated by the warmakers because he and his associates foiled the attempt to lead the working class in that strategic area into the Tito camp.

Thus, Freidin opened his article with the words: "Have you ever watched a fanatical killer in action? I did today and watched his gold teeth bared in a smile of satisfaction for a job well done. ... It was Vittorio Vidali, Stalin's international executioner who was really talking."

On and on the Freidin story went, with "quotes" from Vidali's "speech" and descriptions of the "crowd" and its "cries of 'Stalin, Stalin.'" Freidin even had Vidali inform him, after the "meeting": "Sorry, I'm all tied up, no interviews."

Only—as the Post's Mr. Freidin must have been well aware—Vidali was not in Trieste on Jan. 20. He was, from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24, in Venice, Turin, Genoa, Leghorn and Rome. But he wasn't in Trieste.

And the Post writer can't even alibi that his eyesight was bad, and that he mistook someone, let's say Post editor James

Wechsler, for Vittorio Vidali.

For there was no open-air rally in Trieste on Jan. 20. As Freidin must have known, such a meeting is permissible only by consent of the Allied Military Government.

There hasn't been such a meeting in Trieste for months. And so, at this meeting that never was, Vidali used—guess what?

"He used the big lie," said Seymour Freidin.

The people of Trieste, who know these facts, know that Vidali was out of the city and that no meeting took place, now know also the depth of Hitler-like forgery to which the bosses' press sinks in America.

The Trieste newspaper, Il Lavoratore, reproduced the Post-Freidin story in full, as it appeared in English, with an accompanying article in Italian describing it as a "clear and resounding example of the 'seriousness' and 'objectiveness' of the American press."

Study this Post gift for descriptive prose:

"We will fight to the death for peace," a man in a green overcoat and blue scarf shouted in reply from a rising position.

And this facility with dialogue:

"Yes, yes," the crowd roared back its answer. Death to the imperialists."

We hope the Nobel Prize

Committee will bear in mind that this was no crude journalistic reporting. Remember, gentlemen, he had to make it all up—including the green overcoat AND blue scarf!

But, actually, it's not really funny. It's depraved and it's sinister.

The Freidin article is full of lying descriptions of Vidali as a "gangster," "hatchet-man" who "Western security officers believe ... has been responsible for at least 300 killings around the globe."

At Il Lavoratore points out, this poison, and the "incitement to assassination with which the article is filled, acquires a precise meaning" when it is connected with the fact that Vidali's name is on a list of 400 "dangerous" working class leaders which was compiled and published in the U. S. recently. Togliatti, Thorez and Duclos, all of whom have been attacked, were also on that list, and so was Lahaut, the Belgian Communist leader who was assassinated some months ago, Il Lavoratore points out.

Freidin's conversation with the man who wasn't there had Vidali advise him, "You see, I'm busy fighting for peace."

The whole fraud could never have been perpetrated by the writer and accepted by the Post, if they weren't busy working for war.

Happy Birthday, Bill!

Congratulations, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, on your 70th Birthday. Congratulations for a lifetime of devotion and loyalty to the working class of our country! Congratulations to the outstanding Marxist leader in the history of American labor.

Young Americans, Negro and white, have learned much, and in ever-greater numbers will continue to learn from your clear guidance to the growing movement for peace. Especially will they learn the truth about their own country and hemisphere from your magnificent new book, "Outline Political History of the Americas."

Your teachings are a source of inestimable strength to our generation, which in your words, "will be among the builders of eventual Socialism in this last great stronghold of the decadent capitalist system."

NATIONAL COUNCIL, LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Tito Admits He's in The Aggression Bloc

By George Lohr

Guest columnist. On leave as foreign editor of the San Francisco People's World.

TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, Tito is now part of the Atlantic bloc of aggression. This came out still further in the open Saturday when Tito told a military gathering that his fascist party "has established the line in case of an aggression against us and aggression against the whole of Europe, because a localized war is hardly possible in Europe."

Translated from the peculiar language commonly employed by the warmongers, Tito's statement means that he, just like the politicians of the other satellites, has committed his country's youth to serve as cannon fodder in Wall Street's war.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Truman and his advisers are happily counting the divisions so magnanimously put at their disposal by Tito.

It is quite certain that the war maps in the Pentagon are dotted with little pins indicating the location of various Yugoslav army units and that their disposition in an attack against the Soviet Union has been well decided.

BUT IT IS ONE THING to buy commitments from Tito and the rest of his fascist general staff. The crucial question is whether these military leaders can really deliver.

As far as the Titoite generals are concerned, Truman can fully count on their loyalty. It is now known that even during the war of liberation, Tito eliminated militant anti-fascists from leading army posts.

He was "advised," it should be remembered, by various U. S. and British military missions, composed to a great extent of army intelligence people, which were attached to his headquarters.

One such advice was that enemy officers of the Mihailovic units, upon coming over to the liberation army, should retain their former rank and Tito promptly gave the necessary order.

Later on, even such enemy officers who were taken prisoners by the partisans, were incorporated into Tito's army and frequently advanced in rank. One of them was Lt. Col. Vekoslav Klischanik, who is now a major-general and a member of Tito's general staff.

ANY NUMBER of high-ranking commanders in Tito's army formerly served as officers in the Yugoslav royal armed forces. The present commanders of the tank, anti-aircraft, chemical and other divisions have been selected from among this group.

It is clear that these men never had any sympathy for the Soviet Union and Socialism and that they have directed their efforts, under Tito's overall command, toward establishing a fascist army.

But they could not eliminate the revolutionary spirit of the lower ranks of the army, despite a reign of terror instigated after the Communist Information Bureau exposed the true nature of the Tito gang in 1948.

Hundreds of officers have been assassinated, such as Col. Gen. Arso Jovanovic, chief of staff of the liberation army. Thousands of others are reported to have been arrested and are in Tito's dungeons.

BUT THE COMMUNISTS in the army have now learned to work without exposing themselves to the secret police and their activity, according to patriotic Yugoslavs in exile, is very effective, especially among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Non-commissioned officers on the reserve list resist being recalled to service and the rank and file of the men are reluctant to carry out even a minimum amount of their duties.

These men know that their country was liberated by the Red Army. They know that the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are their friends, despite all the ranting by Tito and Truman.

Washington is having a lovely pipe dream, with visions of Yugoslav divisions, led by Tito on a white charger, marching forth to give battle for the glory of good old Wall Street. But unfortunately for the warmakers, it is indeed only a dream.

Letters from Readers

Auto Insurance Racket

New Rochelle, N.Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The hypocrisy of the New York State Insurance department is exposed in its attitude toward the IWO on the one hand and toward brokers who break the law and place auto insurance with unlicensed unreliable companies. Harlem residents are the special victims of this latter practice. The insurance companies studiously avoid the acceptance of auto insurance from Negroes. Since the motor vehicle financial responsibility law makes it necessary for car owners to carry such insurance, these risks are at the mercy of brokers who place the insurance with unlicensed companies whose rates are higher and the coverage lower than standard.

—A Reader.

Farmers Protest Release of Nazis

NEPTUNE, N. J.
Editor, Daily Worker:

On Feb. 4, at a meeting of the Jewish Community of Farmers in Toms River, N. J., an organization of hundreds of farmers of all shades of political opinions—a resolution was passed condemning the release of Nazi prisoners and the commutation of the sentences of those Nazis who participated in the slaughter of the American soldiers at Malmedy. In the course of the discussion, it was

pointed out that these same Nazis that our government is pardoning now are the ones responsible for the killing of 6,000,000 Jews. K. L.

Corporal Writes To Chicago Tribune

Chicago.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The Tribune has published a letter from Corporal F. F. in Korea. I think your readers would be interested in it.

JOHN W.

KOREA, Feb. 5.—Why am I here in Korea with several hundred thousand other American men? No boys—you aren't a boy after being shot at.

Ask anyone in the last war if he remembers his line infantry outfit being practically wiped out day after day after day—where 40,000 replacements for only six divisions didn't even increase the strength of the line companies.

Take my division, the 24th. In the average company there has already been over 1,000 men while effective strength never goes over 125 men at a time. In the last war outfits were hit and nearly wiped out but not 10 or 20 or 50 times! The system here is like pouring men's blood in the top of a barrel with the spigot left open!

When will it end? What is our object in fighting and sacrificing all these men? We GIs don't know—can you—our government tells us so we will know when it will end? CPL. F. F.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell, who demands the suppression of Communists, tells us George Washington believed in upholding minority rights. And Winchell, who, with the rest of the kept press, reviles those who stand up for peace, recalls the "savagery of editorial blasts" against the leader of the American Revolution. Only, along with his insincere tribute to Washington's memory, Winchell carefully avoids noting that we honor Washington because he was a leader of the revolution.

THE NEWS asks: "Why honor poor old George? . . . We're more of a British colony than we were in 1776, when Washington started setting us free." In that case, it's awfully tactful of Attlee to come to Washington, hat in hand, for military instructions—and a little cash—just as if Britain was Wall Street's colony, instead.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann sees in Stalin's interview a hint that the Soviets plan a "military withdrawal from Europe" because the imperialists' rearmament is changing the "balance of forces in the world." We must "not be surprised and bewildered and unprepared if it turns out that we have succeeded in averting a world war." No, the people who are fighting to prevent a war won't be surprised and bewildered. But those responsible for the rearmament and war plans which Lippmann endorses might be.

THE TIMES, which gave the Soviet Union a life of expectancy of zero at the birth, hopefully sees in the exposure of a handful of Tito agents in Italy "proof" that communism's strength is "steadily weakening." On Page

3, a British journalist just back from a country of 475 million people, reports: "I may say at once that neither before I left Hong Kong nor in China, did I meet a single non-Chinese who did not emphatically state that the People's Republican Government is incomparably better than the old Kuomintang government or any government from which a living tradition descends." Nursing his sour grape, the Times editor insists: "The Chinese farmer will learn in time that the promises of the Communists are hollow."

THE COMPASS' Jennings Perry punctures the "Great Debate," says "the differences being aired are not differences upon foreign policy at all, but differences upon the deployment of troops."

THE POST's innocent Mr. Lerner just can't understand why they "do it," that is, accept bribes from the fixers. But he is quite firm in stating that it is the tempted, and not the temptors, who must be held responsible. This is wholly in line with his defense of the moral degeneracy in the works of Andre Gide. It is part of the whole rotten Social Democratic philosophy which refuses to blame capitalism for its corrupting influence but blames its victims instead.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN, in an unconscious burst of self-criticism, says that Washington's memory is getting only "lip service."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM acknowledges that the "fix victims" were undoubtedly influenced by the fact that "success, as they see it, wears only the dollar sign."—R. F.

USSR Produces For Peace

George Morris' column was delayed in the mails from New England, where he is covering the textile woolen strike. It will be resumed Monday.

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW

ALL OVER MOSCOW you are struck by the contrast between the expansion of civilian undertakings here and the curtailment of consumer goods production under the impact of war economy in the U. S., Britain and France. There's a new big electric display sign near the Hotel Metropole advertising the fine fleet of new taxis on the streets. The report of fulfillment of the 1950 plan for the RSFSR shows that taxi transportation doubled last year compared with 1949; increased numbers of trolley buses carried 34 percent more passengers, street cars carried 5 percent more. Trolley bus lines have supplanted the street cars in many places. The subway is still being expanded as work goes on day and night.

All plans for 1951 for more housing, more furniture, more radios, television sets, phonographs, passenger cars, toys, athletic equipment, pots, pans, household goods of all kinds. Since the end of the summer there has been a constantly increasing variety of household goods, electrical appliances and foodstuff in the stores and markets of Moscow.

THE PRIDE WHICH Soviet artists take in disseminating the best works of western art was exemplified by composer Shostakovich's recent speech at the concert commemorating the 50th anniversary of Giuseppe Verdi's death. Shostakovich said Soviet music was honoring "a brilliant realist-composer" in Verdi. Rigoletto, Traviata, Aida, Othello are performed in opera houses throughout the Soviet Union.

THE KARA KUM DESERT is full of life these days. They're working on the route where the biggest canal in the world, the Main Turkmen canal, will be built and where millions of acres of desert will come under cultivation and pasturage. Surveyors, hydro technicians, builders are breaking trails between dunes. Trucks are delivering timber and equipment and food. A new settlement has sprung up almost overnight on Lake Yashkon-Sredazgidrostroy. Prefabricated houses are up at a new workers settlement at Takhia-Tash. The entire route to Krasnovodsk has been surveyed for the job, and sites for the new hydroelectric plants planned.

RECENTLY THE 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Union Republic of Kirghizia was celebrated. It was noted that gross production in the Kirghiz S.S.R. was 20 times higher than before the revolution. This people received its first written language under Soviet power; today it has eight institutions of higher education and 34 specialized secondary schools. There's universal seven-year education in both town and village of this central Asian republic. Every fourth inhabitant is attending school. There are seven regular theaters, 3,000 clubs, houses of culture, reading rooms and libraries, a philharmonic orchestra, 85 newspapers and six magazines. In 25 years electric power production increased 164 times! The area under cultivation doubled.

Kirghiz women had to wear veils and were forbidden the most elementary freedoms and rights before the revolution. Today 5,132 women are elected deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet and of local Soviets.

The Turkmen and Tadzhik republics reveal the same amazing progress. Illiteracy has been wiped out in those nations. To the south, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan—countries which have enjoyed the "blessings" of British and American civilization—have a 70 to 90 percent illiteracy rate, no modern industries and a grinding poverty for all but a handful of feudal Marshall Plan beneficiaries.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA frequently attacks campaigns to spur production in Soviet industries as examples of oppressive speed up. The recent meeting of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions recently spelled out the way in which Soviet labor productivity must be enhanced: "through mechanization of heavy work and work requiring much expenditure of labor, better utilization of machinery, all around dissemination of the experiences of labor innovators and raising the qualifications of workers."

Results of the five-year plan show a big increase of machine production for lightening the burden of coal mining, lumbering and other heavy work. Production is speeded in Soviet industry by making work easier, that is, by mechanizing the labor process and educating the workers.

A NEW OPERA HAS been premiered in Kiev. The composer is K. Dankevich. The opera libretto, "Bogdan Khmelnytsky," was written by A. Korneichuk and Wanda Wassilevskaya.

COMING: William Z. Foster Birthday Issue . . . In the weekend Worker

The Textile Strike

THERE ISN'T A MORE ruthless gang of pirates than the owners of the country's textile mills.

Traditionally, they have been known as real sweat-shop bosses, grinding out of their workers every last cent of profit. Speedup has always been a grim problem in the woolen, cotton and rayon mills.

The workers in these mills have been robbed of badly needed wage increases during the past few years.

Seventy thousand woolen workers are now in their seventh day of strike up and down New England factory towns.

The workers demand a 15-cent-an-hour cost-of-living increase. Down at Washington, the Big Business stooges and the top union officials are haggling over some kind of wage-freeze formula. Make the wage increase ceiling eight cents say the bosses' agents. Make it a little more, ask the top officials of the AFL and CIO, so we can sell it to the workers. But the rank and file of labor isn't waiting for this kind of haggling. Labor in the shops isn't going for the wage freeze idea in any manner, shape or form.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the woolen workers' strike is very great. It shows that the rank-and-file is challenging not only the profit-swollen corporations, but the whole idea that the phony "national emergency" can be easily used by the government and the top officials in the unions to get labor into a vise.

The woolen corporations are getting set for a profiteering joyride on war contracts. They expect to break all records for profits. But they want the government to give them free rein in raising prices.

The Government has already obliged by letting them raise the prices of wool for all army contracts! But the wool profiteers want still more. They want free rein on all civilian prices as well—suits, coats, etc.

They are using the miserable conditions of the textile workers as their blackjack; they say they "can't pay" any wage increases unless they can gouge the American consumer to the limit. They are lying in their teeth, of course.

THE STRIKE OF the woolen workers should get the support of every other trade union in the form of solidarity resolutions, wires of support, and whatever material aid is decided on.

Truly Alarming

A TRULY FRIGHTENING THING is happening in Berlin today.

A large conference of delegates from all parts of the world is discussing—PEACE.

This meeting of the World Peace Council's hundreds of delegates from dozens of countries opened up with a proposal for a Big Four meeting to demilitarize and unite Germany, and a Big Five meeting, including Peoples China, to settle the problems of the Far East around the conference table. This proposal was made by the Italian Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni. He also urged that the UN start to make peace instead of waging war.

This is, of course, all very "subversive" and very terrifying, and the press here is determined that we will not be seduced into giving up the juicy armaments war boom. No wily "subversive" is going to trick us into having peace at a time like this, when America's biggest corporations are counting on "10, 20, or 30 years" of huge armament profits guaranteed by a grateful government.

This explains the planned outburst of journalistic fantasies from the New York Times' correspondent in Germany concerning "equipment of the peoples police force with Russian tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and field artillery." This is intended to provide a smokescreen for Washington's determination to sabotage every possible proposal for peace whether in Europe or Asia.

Let the New York Herald Tribune's Washington's correspondent answer the Times' hooey alibing the refusal to negotiate with the Soviet Union.

"It is almost inconceivable at this stage that the Soviet Union could lay before Secretary Acheson a program that he would accept for relaxing East-West tension. . . . The U.S. finds the present world tension USEFUL, if not DESIRABLE, as a base for rallying American public opinion behind its enormous armament and mobilization program." (Feb. 12.)

But much as Washington wants this "useful and desirable" world tension, the human race desires peace nonetheless. It is fighting for it.



Peace Is the Issue

By Benjamin J. Davis

(Benjamin Davis is a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, and is one of the 11 Communist leaders facing jail in the Foley Square frame-up).

THE GRAVEST ISSUE involved in the pending decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the Communist leaders is peace. Every action of the Wall Street ruling class is designed to maintain and extend the dirty war against the Korean and Chinese peoples, to push the dull-witted governments of Western Europe into war against the Soviet Union and the Eastern Democracies, and to unleash a new world war.

The historic, classic role of the Supreme Court, based upon proven experience, is to serve as the legal arm of the American monopolists, no matter how the Court tries to hide the sordid fact behind liberal demagoguery and cheap concessions.

In his timely and profound statement in behalf of world peace and the possibility of maintaining it, Stalin focused attention on the growing acuteness of the war danger. The major weakness in the mass campaign for the defense of the Communist leaders, and for the preservation of the legal existence of the Party, flows in part from an underestimation of the war danger and from the weakness in the struggle for peace. Conversely, that which holds out the best hope of successfully defending the liberties and democratic organizations of the working class and people generally is the rising nation-wide sentiment for peace.

WHEN, IN 1949, the Communist leaders were railroaded to jail sentences, eight months later—and two months after the imprisonment of Eugene Dennis—American imperialism moved to outright aggression against Korea and China. The jailing of the remaining Communist leaders—having as its central aim the outlawing of the Communist Party—would be a big step toward the world war for which the bloodthirsty monopolists drool.

But it is not inevitable that either of these catastrophes should befall the American working class and people generally.

They have the power to prevent them.

The restrictions placed upon the right of the Communist leaders to travel—in plain and unprecedented violation of the Bill of Rights—were aimed in the first place at the peace movement. The very appearance of the Communist leaders at tours and meetings throughout the industrial and farm areas of the

country would be a rallying of the workers, farmers and their middle class supporters to the struggle for peace. Who could play a more dramatic role in rallying the masses for peace than those from whom the reactionary capitalists drew first blood as "premature" fighters for peace!

DECISIONS of the Supreme Court just prior to its recent February recess have entrenched the already wide illusions concerning the role of the court during this critical period. Such illusions are groundless and dangerous, and their falsity is quickly apparent when related to the struggle for peace. So-called "liberal" or favorable rulings were handed down in the Kunz and Niemotko cases. This has encouraged the wait-and-see tendencies.

But in both instances the appealing parties had already identified themselves clearly with American imperialism and its reactionary course toward world domination and war—with Kunz being a curb-stone anti-Semite and fascist. Here, indeed, the so-called favorable "free speech" opinions were actually free speech for war and reaction.

The challenge to the war program reached the court in the Willie McGee and Martinsville Seven cases, representing the struggles of the Negro people against the war-intensified lynch system, and in the case of Irving Feiner, the Progressive Party student who spoke in Syracuse, N. Y., for peace and Negro rights. But the court flatly refused to hear the Martinsville appeal, dooming the seven to death, and the McGee appeal.

A shameful decision by the majority in the Feiner case struck a blow against the forces

of peace under the transparent guise of penalizing a so-called "incitation to riot" against Jim-crow. This is how the court dealt with challenges to the war program, varying not one iota from its monstrous rulings in the Dennis and other cases of fighters for peace. Free speech for peace and freedom was denied.

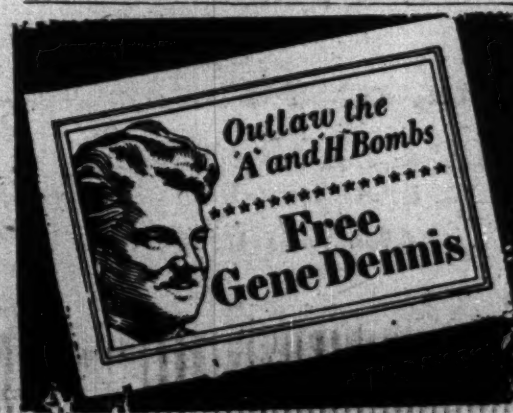
(Incidentally, the jailing of Feiner last weekend, which the press hardly mentioned, tells more about what is happening to the students and to the New York educational system than all the headlines in the sensation-mongering press and from the corruption-ridden law enforcement agencies concerning the petty basketball scandals.)

THE DECISIONS of the court have been consistently used as nails in a scaffold for all fighters for peace, and in the first place, for the Communist Party and its leaders—the vanguard of the peace movement. Such are the instructions handed down by Wall Street to all three branches of the government—the executive, headed by Truman, the legislative, embodied in Congress, and judicial, of which the Supreme Court is the kingpin. Nothing can countermand these instructions but the intervention of the worldwide peace movement—in the first place, that in America.

But the ruling class is not without its difficulties even on the Supreme Court, else it would not have imposed the lyncher Tom Clark upon that body. Clark was put there by Truman with a Presidential mandate to use his influence to enforce the unconstitutional Smith Act under which he, Clark, instituted the Act's most infamous prosecution—that is, of the Communists.

Strikingly interesting, however, was the blistering dissent of Justice Black in the Feiner case, a dissent which, in certain respects, went beyond ordinary judicial language. "I will have no part or parcel in this holding, which I view as a long step toward totalitarian authority," said Black. This was at the

(Continued on Page 8)



PEACE IS THE ISSUE

(Continued from Page 7)
same time a stinging indictment of the court majority.

The American people are basically a democratic, peace-loving people. Whatever the reasons for Justice Black's strong dissent, there is no doubt that, in the *Feiner* case, he reflected the stubborn reluctance of the American people to be dragged along the ruinous course upon which Truman is leading the country. One can be sure that the reactionary pressures of Truman and his Wall Street masters are being exerted upon the court to the nth degree in connection with the case of the "11".

A President who publicly threatened to kick a meek critic below the belt because he restrained criticized his daughter's singing, will run amuck when the drive toward war and fascism—the apple of his eye—is in any way questioned.

IF THE FEINER DECISION was a "long step toward totalitarian authority," what indeed is the colossal *Foley Square* attempt to outlaw the Communist Party? Is it not necessary to be a Marxist to exert every ounce of energy for the freedom of the Communist leaders, for the nullification of the super-reactionary Smith Act? One needs simply have love of peace and hatred of fascism, patriotic love of country, and hatred of tyranny. The words of Black in the *Feiner* case can be used to whale the political daylight out of the fascist Tom Clark mentality, on and off the court.

The case of the Communist leaders is not a narrow one, as is too widely thought. Its essence is the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party—the broadest of issues.

This very question was handled like a hot potato by all the bi-partisan Presidential aspirants in 1948. Even today, the Truman administration tries to create the impression that it does not move against people because they are Communists—but it neglects to say that such desirable so-called "Communists" must be of the Tito ilk.

Nearly every honest worker today sees that Truman's "civil rights" demagoguery is a trap, that it means "civil rights without the Communists." This means no civil rights for anyone. On the contrary, it is an attempt to mobilize the American people against all fighters for peace and freedom, beginning with the Communists.

The Communist Party's legal right to existence is at the core of the fight for peace. The American workers and masses desire peace above all else. When they express this desire they are branded as "Communists." Thus the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party is in the first place an attempt to suppress the peace movement, an attempt to keep American mothers, fathers, sons and daughters from expressing the elementary human desire to live, and to save their country from disaster.

THE TENS OF THOUSANDS of letters and statements from all sections of the American people—especially from the rural areas—for peace are so confounding to the war-crazed rulers of the country, that panicked Acheson denounces virtually every little neighborhood peace group. This is a form of ruling class madness, showing that such leaders need strait-jackets, as did poor *Forrestal*. At the same time, it demonstrates how many more thousands of shop, farm, neighborhood and block "Peace Crusade" committees are needed, if peace is to be saved.

The rising peace sentiment in America has fundamental significance for the fight for democratic liberties, of which the case of the Communist leaders is the touchstone. If the issues are placed boldly and sharply, the peace-loving majority of the American workers will have little difficulty in understanding that the threatened outlawing of the Communist Party is a grave threat to the struggle for peace. And they will respond with the fighting spirit of which the U. S. working class is justly proud.

Colonial Youth Day and Negro History Week RALLY

- Get Our Boys Out of Korea and Negotiate with China
- End Jimcrow in Armed Forces
- Save Willie McGee
- Independence for Puerto Rico

hear "CHINA'S YOUTH" eye-witness by SELMA WEISS

Education Director, New York Labor Youth League

TONIGHT—7:30

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Shows — Dancing

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BRONX COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY

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Gala William Z. Foster Birthday Celebration

TO BE HELD ON

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National Secretary, C. P., U. S. A.

Cultural Presentation

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Parley Elects May Day Committee

A number of leaders of unions, mass organizations, Negro organizations and community groups met on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at the Academy Hall and organized the Provisional Committee of the United Labor and Peoples Committee for May Day.

The representatives of trade unions and mass organizations received a final report from Louis Weinstock, Executive Secretary of the 1950 May Day Demonstration. Following the report a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. The resolution goes on record to call a huge May Day Conference on Saturday, March 24.

The resolution further recommends that the May Day Conference, representing mass organizations of New York City, takes the necessary organizational steps to celebrate May Day in the traditional manner as it has been celebrated the world over since 1886.

Temporary officers elected are: Leon Straus of the Furriers Union, Treasurer; Louis Weinstock, former Secretary-Treasurer of D. C. No. 9 of the Painters, Administrative Secretary.

The first action of the Provisional Committee was the selection of a large delegation that will meet with the Police Department to secure the necessary permit for the Parade and the Demonstration on Union Square.

Relief Rolls Up Again in New York City

The number of persons receiving public assistance increased by 656 in January to a total of 319,062 persons, Raymond M. Hilliard, the outgoing Welfare Commissioner, reported yesterday. The slight rise reversed a six months' trend. From May to December, 1950, Hilliard lopped 35,000 persons off welfare rolls. Last month's rise, he said yesterday, was "temporary," and due to the termination of holiday jobs.

Indicating that his relief-cutting policies will be continued by whoever is named his successor when he begins his \$25,000 job with the Welfare Council, Hilliard predicted a "continuing decrease" in the caseload during 1951.

At the same time, his figures showed that applications for assistance rose from 10,949 in December, to 14,089 in January, a rise of almost 4,000. The Welfare Department closed 8,924 cases in January as against "only 6,978" in December, Hilliard reported.

Czechs Advocate Styles for Workers

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 22. — Fashions in Czechoslovakia must serve the working people and not the "do-nothing ladies," the trade union newspaper *Prace* said today.

"The desire to be well dressed is nothing bad," the newspaper said. "We workers want to be dressed well, too."

"But we do not consider imitations of bourgeois modes, which serve the needs of do-nothing ladies, beautiful. We prefer a practical dress which would make the worker feel comfortable at work and play."

Soviet Inventor Dies

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The death of Maj. David N. Vishnevsky, 57, former mechanic, who became a noted engineer and artillery designer, was announced today. He was credited with the invention or perfection of dozens of artillery items.

Farmers, Workers Map Anti-Inflation Fight

Farmers are not responsible for high prices, a city-country conference of farmers, consumers, tenants and workers were told last Saturday. Sponsored by the Farmer-Labor-Consumer Council, the conference heard that the small farmer is being pushed off his farm while consumers are paying the highest prices on record.

Recommendations of the conference were:

- Retail prices and farm costs be rolled back to the levels prevailing in June 1950; Working farmers be guaranteed full parity supports and that production payments be ensured against unfair price relationships; Workers be assured their right to collective bargaining, free of any wage-freeze; Farmers, workers, consumers and tenants be represented in the making of policy and enforcement of a control program; The McCordrick 15 percent rent boost plan be rescinded and tenants be protected against rent increases. Discrimination in housing be ended and especially in Stuyvesant Town; Income limits set in the Public Housing Laws be readjusted in the light of lowered purchasing power of the dollar; No national sales tax or increase in excise taxes. No major tax burden on low and middle income brackets, that the principle of ability to pay be restored and that a higher tax be levied on the excess profits of the giant corporations.

A resolution pointed out that the government's present price program is "promoting further inflation, instead of curbing retail prices." It stated that a price sup-

port and production payment program "could equitably protect both farmers and consumers."

Farmer spokesmen emphasized that they were the victims of inflation as were consumers. Said S. Sobsey, egg farmer of Toms River, New Jersey, member of the Farmers Union, Board of Directors, "We have to take action to curb speculation in eggs. In one week on the Mercantile Exchange eggs went up three cents a dozen on Monday, to 70 cents, down three cents on Tuesday, up three cents on Wednesday, continued through Thursday and down three cents on Friday. Dealers use Tuesday and Friday as the base for their calculations of the price paid to farmers for that week. These speculations brought no gain to the farmers. They were paid 67 cents per dozen for their week's production. Consumers had to pay the higher price. We have to pay high prices for grain which is under support price. There is no floor under eggs. The small farmer is being pushed off his farm."

Paul Ross, former war-time regional Enforcement Officer for the OPA, said "Consumers and farmers have nothing to expect from present price controls. Michael DiSalle, in U. S. News and World Report of Feb. 16 said plainly when asked 'have you stopped prices from going up,' replied, 'no, and we didn't expect to.' Wages may be higher, but a worker earning \$65 today is worse off than one who earned \$2,500 in 1939."

REUNION OF I. L. D. VETERANS

In Honor of

VITO MARCANTONIO and W. L. PATTERSON

Saturday, February 24th, 1951, 9 P. M.

YUGOSLAV HALL

405 West 41st Street, New York, N. Y.

Entertainment • Donation: \$1.00 • Refreshments

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR

YPA's — "Big Rent Party"

SAT. FEB. 24th—9 until? • 234 W. 26th St., N.Y.C.

What's On?

Tonight Bronx

MOSES MILLER speaks on the topic "Rearmament of Western Germany" Friday, Feb. 23, 1951, 8:30 p.m. Admission free. Auspices: Harry Meloff Neighborhood Center, 868 E. 180th St., Bronx.

Tomorrow Manhattan

SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB, revives an important American social film, King Vidor's "Street Scene," based on Elmer Rice's great play about New York's East Side. 111 W. 88th St. 3 showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Admission to members \$1. Social all evening.

ART EXHIBIT AND SALE, Paintings by 60 Foremost Artists. Robert Gwathmey Studio, 1 W. 68th St. Preview Friday, 8 to 11 p.m. Open to Public Saturday and Sunday noon to 11 p.m. Benefit Robert Raven Rehabilitation Committee.

WHAT'S ON? ON TO YPA'S Gigantic Rent Party! All YPA's and Friends in need. Guest stars and surprise entertainment. Saturday, 9 until? 234 W. 26th St. Contribution 75c.

SEND OFF PARTY for Delegates to Peace Crusade to Washington. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment. At ALP Headquarters, 32 Market St. 8:30 p.m. Take "F" Train to East Broadway Station. Donation 50c.

A FOLKSAY cast will present "Facts" at the Brotherhood Dance-A-Round on Saturday, Feb. 24 at 8:30 p.m. in the Parrier's Joint Council, 250 W. 26th St. Instr. fee \$1.50. Saturday, March 3, all the old-timers will be there to help us celebrate our 8th Anniversary. See you then.

COME DANCE WITH US! In the Village, City Slicker dancing; square dancing; surprise entertainment; refreshments. Bring your friends for an evening of fun. Saturday, Feb. 24, 8:30 p.m. Greenwich Village Civil Rights Congress Photo League Hall, 23 E. 10th St. Donation \$1.

FESTIVAL of Jewish Music, Participants 300 Voices—3 Choruses: Symphonic Mandolin Society, 80 Musicians. Lillian Shapiro

and Her Dance Company. In a program of Jewish Music and Dance. Saturday, Feb. 24, 1951, 8:30 p.m. Hunter College Assembly Hall, 69th St. and Park Ave., N. Y. Auspices Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. West. AL 5-5984. Tickets—\$2.40, \$1.80, \$1.50, \$1.20.

SATURDAY NIGHT FILM SOCIAL—"Native Land." Refreshments, dancing. 75c each, \$1.25 couples. Student LYL, 107 W. 100th St. 8 p.m.

CELEBRATE NEGRO HISTORY MONTH, refreshments, dancing and entertainment and Operatic Rendition. Adm. 65c, 107 W. 100th St. Lower Heights LYL.

Brooklyn

PEOPLE'S THEATRE comes to East Flatbush. Three Negro History plays with the Fraternal Arts Theatre. Dancing, refreshments. 117 E. 93rd St., Brooklyn. IRT to Rutland Road. Adm. 75c.

Queens

JOIN QUEENS LYL, Negro History and Cultural Presentation. Saturday Nite, Feb. 24. Dancing, film, food. Contribution 50c. Sunday, Feb. 25, 3 p.m. Exhibit, lecture, entertainment, refreshments. 107-04 New York Blvd. Jamaica No. E of F Train to Parsons Blvd., N. Y. Blvd. Bus to 107th Ave.

New Jersey

FUN AND FROLIC AT CAMP MIDVALE, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 24 and 25. Enjoy Winter sports, folk dancing, social activities. Wanaque, New Jersey.

RATES:

35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker
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Minimum charge 3 lines
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Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

WOOL FIRM REJECTS STRIKERS' DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

by jeering pickets, will stand trial Saturday on charges of assault and battery.

As a result of the police attack on the Hird picket line, the county prosecutor, also attorney for Hird's, obtained an injunction limiting picketing.

A similar attempt to limit or end the picketing around J. P. Stevens mill in Lowell, Mass., is being sought by the com-

pany, TWUA officials reported.

The union announced that it had been certified to represent workers in five mills in the New Bedford, Mass., area as a result of a National Labor Relations Board election Wednesday.

The CIO union defeated the AFL Textile Workers Union by 4,783 to 1,848 votes in the Hathaway, Gosnold, Wamsutta, Soule and Nashawena cotton mills.

DuBois

(Continued from Page 3)

cepted the challenge of the Fugitive Slave Law. . . . As a lawyer and an ex-public official, I say that we take this indictment and shove it down the throats of those who want to stop the fight for peace."

The audience roared its approval of a resolution, presented by Ewart Guinier, chairman of the meeting, calling the Dr. DuBois indictment an "immoral attempt to stifle American voices for peace," and asking Truman "to order the dismissal" of the indictment.

There mingled with the defense of Dr. DuBois the names of the Martinsville martyrs, the "urgent fight to save Willie McGee from the legal lynching set for March 20, and the struggle to free the Trenton Six.

Speakers including Mrs. Frances Smith, ALP leader, Charles A. Collins and Guinier stressed that the war-bent government now conducting a white supremacy war against the Korean and Chinese people was trying to destroy Dr. DuBois as a symbol of the Negro people's struggle for equality.

Paul Robeson, who spoke briefly, in addition to singing a group of songs and reading a Pablo Neruda poem, summed up this sentiment: "If we allow the government to jail Dr. DuBois then the war-makers may not be satisfied with seven lives as at Martinsville. Next time it may be 7,000—that is how fascism works."

Robeson said that in Boston and other cities he had visited recently, the people "are more concerned over what is happening to Dr. DuBois than they have been about any other issue in the past few years."

Dr. DuBois made a moving statement which answered the government's attack with a re-dedication to the fight for peace.

"Two things have become increasingly clear," he said, "one, that the costs of war have become too great for any nation to pay no matter what the alternative; and, two, that in war as now carried on, there can be no victorious party."

There had been only 12 years of peace for one of war for 2,000 years, Dr. DuBois said. The "peace" of 1815 to 1915, he pointed out, was gained at the expense "of the colored peoples who were reduced to poverty, ignorance and disease." And the present drive to war, he declared, is leading to imperialist conflict against "Asia and Africa for the sake of profit and not . . . because of Soviet imperialism."

"It is the color prejudice endemic in this nation for three centuries," he asserted, "which has lighted the path of our troops to Asia under the leadership of the wild man of Tokyo."

The United States is ruled by "the 1,000 persons who control our wealth," he said, ". . . distort our domestic ideals, mislead our foreign policy and rush us into war."

The man who has spent 60

active years in the service of culture and peace and brotherhood, his shoulders unbent, said not one word about his own indictment. His plea was not for himself; he forcefully asked his rapt listeners to unite and save themselves from the maniacs who are trying to compel mass destruction as a "solution" to the world's problems. His simple answer was "Peace."

Miners Spread Strike in W. Va.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Feb. 22.—A protest strike of West Virginia coal miners spread from the north to the sprawling southern field today, involving a total of 25,000 United Mine Workers in the state.

The Pocahontas Coal Operators Association in Bluefield said approximately 3,000 workers at four mines in that area joined 22,000 northern West Virginia miners today in the three-day-old walkout.

The miners are protesting a bill in the state legislature that would permit mine foremen to double as safety inspectors, a practice that the UMW contends is unsafe.

Cecil Urbaniak, president of UMW District 31, which covers the northern strikebound area, said "any further delay in getting them back in the mines will make it look like we're trying to high-pressure the legislature," Urbaniak said. "The strikes were spontaneous to protest the senate's passing the bill, but I thought and hoped it would only be a one-day walkout." The bill is now before the house of delegates.

Subversive Gen. Washington

(Continued from Page 3)

the men of "order." But history has made heroes and patriots of these "subversives."

WASHINGTON WAS BITTER at the profiteering crooks—the men of property and order—who nearly wrecked his army. Washington's greatest hours were when he led the people through their Valley Forges. His weakest hours were when the poor and ragged veterans had to rise up against his own party because their farms were being stolen from them through financial chicanery.

Our American Revolution was "truly a liberating" event, as V. I. Lenin proudly hailed it in his A Letter to American Workers.

When the precious heritage of our Revolution is menaced today by McCarran Acts and Smith Acts, by witchhunts and "loyalty" oaths, by a political FBI police, and by alliances with democracy-hating Nazis and fascists the world over, it is good indeed to honor the memory of General Washington.

PUBLICATION NO. 4123

(Continued from Page 1)

ican Peace Crusade. Despite his anger, Acheson chose his words carefully with a view of advancing his major propaganda design for this period. He attempted to establish that since the American peace advocates urge negotiation of difference and since this demand parallels the position of the Soviet government, then the American peace champions are Soviet agents.

Like the indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, this is a studied effort to intimidate all who support a peaceful solution to American Soviet differences, regardless of whether they march in a peace pilgrimage or write letters to their Senators.

Obviously, Acheson would like to give the peace movement the knockout blow before the four-power conference convenes. If he should succeed, it would be far easier for him to wreck that conference and keep the ship of state headed toward the shoals of atomic war.

By the same token, it seems to me that the first objective or at least one of the first, of the peace movement should be to guarantee the success of the four power conference. Thus it would compel Acheson to submit American Soviet differences to negotiation rather than settle them, as he has done with the issues in the Far East, by war and bloodshed.

500,000 British Rail Workers Break Off Talks With Gov't

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Labor Minister Aneurin Bevan reported to the cabinet today that wage negotiations with 500,000 railroad workers had collapsed.

Unofficial strikes were expected to break out throughout the industry unless some settlement was reached quickly, and with factory

coal reserves at unprecedented lows, the entire economy, including the rearmament drive, could be crippled.

Three thousand men already were out at Manchester and a call to 7,000 others was issued. Slowdowns were reported in the London stations and at Bristol, Warrington and Norwich.

It was the first big labor test for Bevan. He spent about 50 minutes with the heads of the Big Three rail unions, then hurried to 10 Downing St. to report to Prime Minister Clement Attlee and his colleagues.

Talks which began Monday between the executive board of the nationalized railroads and the union leaders halted shortly after 1 a.m. after a new wage offer by the management was rejected.

A court of inquiry had recommended increase for railroad workers averaging 5 percent for the industry and costing \$19,600,000 a year. The executive board offered to increase that figure to \$25,900,000.

The unions replied they would not accept less than \$33,600,000. Average wages in the industry now range from about \$14 a week up to \$25.

The government feared unofficial strikes might paralyze all roads by this weekend. Union leaders have sent no restraining word to their men.

An official national strike could not occur because legal machinery provides for elaborate arbitration. But workers in all industries have evaded that block for years by calling "unofficial" strikes, many of which have the implicit blessing of their leaders.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 22 (UP).—In an attempt to break the five-day-old waterfront strike, government threatened union leaders and strikers today with jail sentences if the walkout does not end by Monday.

RURAL SCHOOL SYSTEM COLLAPSING, STATE SAYS

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Fifty rural and suburban school districts in the state are faced with complete collapse of their educational program, a report by the State Commission on School Buildings suggested today.

Covering areas outside of New York City, itself confronted with one of the worst school situations in the state, the report admitted that actually 100 school districts are "facing financial difficulties."

It reduced the number to half as needing immediate emergency aid, but said that "several more hardship cases may be found among districts which have been tardy in filing data."

Milwaukee Shoe Workers Hit Pay Freeze

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22.—Opposition to the wage freeze and support of the walkout of labor representatives from the Wage Stabilization Board was voted by the CIO United Shoe Workers, District Council 4.

The Lakes States District urged other CIO, AFL and independent unions to join in an effort to defeat the wage freeze, rollback prices, establish strict rent controls and increase the taxes "of the rich, not the poor."

Union Asks Gov't Impound Rail Profits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Roy O. Hughes, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, urged the government today to impound the profits of the Federally-held railroads to force the carriers to settle their wage-hour dispute with the rail unions. Hughes testified as the Senate Labor Committee opened a hearing on the Railway Labor Act.

Hughes said the railroads have "no intention of bargaining in good faith and have drawn out the controversy because they save money the longer they delay settlement."



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For Monday's issue—

Friday 3 p. m.

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TO OUR FRIENDS

We deeply appreciate the sorrow you shared with us on the loss of our beloved

Wife and Mother

"A N N E"

MAX, SHIRLEY and MARTY
BERNIE and HELEN

Chapter 1 WORK

I began work at the age of seven, selling newspapers—the old Philadelphia Evening Star, News, Item and Call, all four of which have long since expired. At nine I applied for a job at Wanamaker's store, but the man told me to grow up first. At 10 I finally managed to "go to work." This was the beginning of 26 years (from 1891 to 1917) in lumber, agriculture, building, chemical, metal, mining, transport, etc.—during which time I rambled all over the country. The following are true pictures from this industrial experience.

METAL MINING

(Continued from Yesterday)

In my varied experience as an industrial worker I never had much of a hankering for life underground. I always preferred to work in the daylight. The only spell I ever had at mining of any kind was in the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where I worked in the spring of 1909.

The I.W.W. in Spokane, Washington, of which I was a member, decided to organize the miners in the Coeur d'Alene district. It was a tough country. The body of miners were unorganized, the Western Federation of Miners having been smashed a dozen years before in one of the hardest fought strikes in the history of the West. The whole area was dominated by company gunmen, and typical open-shop conditions prevailed. Any miner known to be a union man was driven out of the community.

Several of us wobbles were delegated to go to the Coeur d'Alene, get jobs in the mines, and begin organization. We got not a cent for expense money. Sam Harrigan, a copper miner from Butte, and myself, were sent to Wardner, and after a day or so we got jobs in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan silver and lead mine, said to be the largest in the world.

Wardner was a typical Idaho mining camp, lost in a deep canyon of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, a spur of the Bitter Root range. It was a collection of saloons, gambling joints, whore-houses and big rambling frame boarding shacks for miners.

We both went to work as muckers, or laborers. Sam was a miner,

but could not tell the hiring agent so, as he would at once have been suspected of being a union man. The company hired its skilled workers mostly from the lead mines around Joplin, Missouri, the place where it recruited its scabs to break the big strike of years before.

I found mining very interesting. We worked in a stope several hundred feet underground. Before us the rich vein of ore, several inches thick, glistened diagonally in the face of the rock. Our job—miners, timbermen and muckers—was to blast out the ore and rock, and then shovel it all down a chute to the ore cars below. It was hard, unhealthy and dangerous work. In a nearby "glory hole"—an untimbered working thus named because so many men go to "glory" in such places—several workers had been killed a few weeks before by a heavy fall of rock.

Conditions were bad. Wages were about a dollar a day less than in Butte, nearby, which was a unionized copper mining town. The legal eight-hour day was grossly violated. The mine was dusty and unhealthy, many miners suffering from consumption. Safety conditions were wretched and accidents frequent. No one dared open his mouth, for the first complaint to the boss meant being fired, blacklisted and drilled out of camp.

Sam and I sized the situation up for about a week, before taking active steps. The men were discontented but terrorized by gunmen and the spy system. Finally, however, we located a miner who responded to our broad hints. He was an old-timer, a hero of many brave fights of the old Western

Federation of Miners in Rocky Mountain mining districts. By the fourth week we had lined up several more and things were going along swimmingly.

Then the blow fell. Sam and I were suddenly stopped one night in the middle of the shift and told to get our time. Several of our recruits were also fired. Evidently spies had reported us. At the timekeepers' office two gunmen tagged on us and walked us over to our boarding shack, where we found that our meager belongings were already out the wooden sidewalk. The gunmen warned us to leave Wardner immediately.

We stuck around town for a few days, however, sleeping in a hobo "jungle," as the hotels and lodging houses refused our money. We went on to Kellogg and Wallace, but gunmen were soon at our heels. Obviously, organizing work was out of the question for us, so we headed back to Spokane. There we learned that the other Coeur d'Alene delegates had had pretty much the same experiences. The IWW organizing campaign had failed.

This ended my short experience at mining. In after years I tried to "rustle" a job on several occasions "on the hill" in Butte, without success. That camp had also gone open shop and the Anaconda Copper Company had an elaborate blacklist system. They could spot "wobblies" from afar, and had no use for my services.

A Tent Show

My only experience in the theatrical business was in the summer of 1912, when I spent about three months with a wagon tent show. I served in the lowly capacity of canvasman. It was a repertoire show, playing small towns in southern Indiana and Illinois.

Our show was owned by Charlie Colton of Indianapolis. Colton's cousin, Earl G. Ford, was a friend of mine, and it was through him I got the job. Once Ford listed for me 55 of his relatives then in the show business—in circuses, stock companies, musical comedies, motion pictures, medicine shows and what not.

We made "jumps" of hardly more than 30 miles by wagon. Our repertoire consisted of several shows, a different one for each night of our usual week's stay. They were of the tear-jerking melodramatic type, including such old-timers as Lena Rivers, Forget Me Not and East Lynne. Between the acts the players doubled with song and dance numbers.

Everybody connected with the show, regardless of his job, was considered an actual or potential actor. When we put on a play demanding a larger cast, or if some of the troupe were sick or drunk, the boss and ticket-taker would be pressed into service on the stage. They even tried to induce me, the canvasman to act. But I had other plans in mind than to become a Thespian. However I did learn that many a well-known professional actor originally found his way onto the stage in a manner just as prosaic as that of a canvasman doubling for a regular player. Most of our actors had contempt for the public's artistic appreciation and they looked upon their own art as just so much work. They considered any good mechanical trade as hard to learn as acting. They averaged about \$25 per week in wages.

In the corn-belt towns where we played our shows went over big.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

PAGES from a WORKER'S LIFE

The tent was crowded nearly every night. This was long before the radio, and motion pictures were just penetrating such rural districts. Rare also were road stock shows and circuses, and the people were starved for diversion. I never ceased to wonder at how the natives would accurately recall the previous visit of our show, often three or four years before, and recite in detail the plays and actors of the earlier visit. Another marvel to me was that although often some of our players were on the stage so drunk they could hardly "navigate" the rural audiences, although only a few feet away across the footlights, never noticed their intoxication. The public seemed quite unable to conceive of an actor being drunk while playing.

I had a fine experience with the tent show, driving through the beautiful corn country and meeting thousands of people in the various towns. But all this was secondary to me. I had taken the job so I could do some writing with Ford. He and I were pioneers in founding the Syndicalist League of North America, and we had to prepare its program and principles. During those many weeks traveling with Colton's tent show, I wrote the pamphlet Syndicalism, in consultation with Ford. This pamphlet later played a big role in the steel strike of 1919, when the employers, in order to picture the strike as a revolutionary attempt to overthrow the government, published and distributed free large quantities of the booklet. I hampered out the pamphlet during long hot afternoons in the empty tent, on the shaking wagons pounding over rough country roads, or while loafing in the beautiful fields and woods. When I was done writing the pamphlet my theatrical days were over. I quit my job and piled back into Chicago to put the pamphlet's principles into effect, by taking the initiative in launching the Syndicalist League of North America, forerunner of the Trade Union Educational League.

(To Be Continued)

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MORNING

9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred M. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:30-WNBC—Doubts or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor Lindahl
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
WNYC—For the Ladies
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Grand Slam Quiz
11:45-WCBS—Rosemary
WNBC—Dave Garroway Show
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Johnny Olson Show
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News, Luncheon Concert
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith Sings
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WCBS—Helen Tren
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
12:45-WCBS—One Gai Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
WQXR—News, Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Ma Perkins
WNBC—Pickens Party
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WNBC—The Answer Man
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WJZ—Ilka Chase
WOR—Gloria Swanson Show
WQXR—News, Footlight Favorites
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ—News
WCBS—Nora Drake
WQXR—Alma Detlinger
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WJZ—Francesca Scully
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Buddy Rogers
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:15-WNBC—Road to Life
WCBS—Winner take all
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WOR—Jean Sclion Show
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Happy Felton
4:00-WCBS—Strike It Rich Quiz
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Nancy Craig

MUSIC OF THE THEATRE

4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WJZ—Pat Barnes
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail, Sketch
WJZ—Big Jon and Sparky
WCBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—Continental Melodies
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Clyde Beatty
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WJZ—Space Patrol
WQXR—Temple Emanuel-El
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Patrol
5:55-WOR—Victor Berge

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
WJZ—Sports
WQXR—New Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Answer Man
WOR—On the Century
WCBS—You and the World
WJZ—News
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WCBS—Curt Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—The Symphonette
WOR—News
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News, Keyboard Artists
7:15-WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WOR—News
WJZ—Elmer Davis
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WCBS—Variety Show
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Frey
7:45-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Kirkwood-Goodman Show
WCBS—News
8:00-WNBC—Nero Wolfe
WJZ—Richard Diamond
WCBS—Songs for Sale
WOR—Magazine Theatre
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WJZ—FBI Sketch
WNBC—Sam Spade
WOR—Bernice Mann
9:00-WNBC—The Magnificent Montague
WJZ—Ozzie and Harriet, Comedy
WCBS—Hear It Now
WQXR—News
9:30-WOR—National League Program
WJZ—The Sheriff
WNBC—Duffy's Tavern
WQXR—Concert Hall
10:00-WNBC—Life of Riley
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WJZ—Boxing
WNYC—Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Fra Devon
WCBS—We Take Your Word
10:30-WNBC—Sports Talk
WJZ—Joe Hazel
WQXR—The Walk

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The People Vs. Comic Books

DETROIT.—Comic books and comic strips were indicted on seven counts for corrupting American culture at a "mock" trial at Albion College here. Testimony was submitted by educators, ministers, students and representatives of comic book publishers.

The jury was composed of students, faculty members and representatives of parent-teacher groups.

Charges on which the books were tried are that they:

- Accentuate sex.
- Present horror situations.
- Use improper or vicious language.
- Use impossible or misleading means to escape actual situations.
- Use physical makeup that is detrimental to vision.
- Use characters with physical defects in an unsympathetic manner.
- Glorify crime situations.

Mrs. Vera Gelzer, president of the Hillsdale PTA said, "Children are now in prison for committing crimes, but the comic book publishers who murdered the children's minds are still at large."

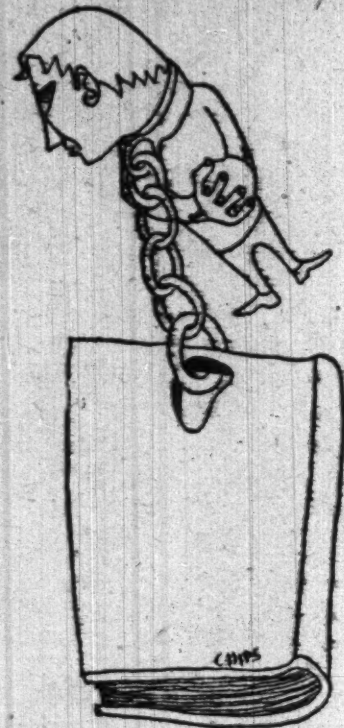
A student survey on comics was read during the "trial" which stated, "All comic books should be burned and all comic book publishers should be burned also."

Dr. Benjamin F. Holme, pastor of the Westlawn Methodist Church here, said the comic books have no effect on the average normal child.

Testifying for comic books was Joseph W. Musial of a large publishing house, who said that comics don't affect culture but that the American way of life produced comics.

He testified that psychologists hold that basic character is formed in the first seven years and that comics could have little or no effect.

The issue, he claimed, was larger than comic books. He said it was freedom of the press.



AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER MOURNED IN CHINA

HONG KONG, Feb. 21.—The Chinese radio today reported that Betty Graham, American newspaperwoman who died in Peking last week, has been buried in the Western Hills Cemetery on the outskirts of the capital.

Peking Radio said burial in China of the 34-year-old former Seattle, Wash., journalist was at the request of her family. The eulogy was delivered by Chiao Kuan-hwa who visited New York recently as a member of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations.

Miss Graham died Feb. 12. She was a correspondent in China during World War II and also worked in San Francisco for the Office of War Information.

She returned to China in 1946 and went almost immediately into liberated territory.

This Sunday Evening, February 25th
8:30 sharp!

New Playwrights, Inc., presents a special audience participation prevue of BERNARD RUBIN'S eagerly awaited new play

The Candy Story

directed by DOLPHE GREENE

YOU BE THE CRITIC!

The author, director and cast will remain after this performance to discuss the play with you, hear your suggestions, answer your questions.

Please be in your seats by 8:30 sharp as the play will start on the dot, to permit time for discussion.

Admission: \$1.80, \$1.20, tax included

Czechoslovak Workers House
347 EAST 72nd STREET
(Bet. 1st and 2nd Aves.)

THE CANDY STORY will open formally, Friday, March 2. Call RH 4-9273 between 3 and 6 for reservations and bloc bookings.

'Be Happy, Go Crazy!' Is Met Life's Radio Tip for Health Thru Jitters

(The following article is based on facts contained in the Bulletin of Voice of Freedom, a nation-wide organization of democratic radio listeners, with headquarters at 122 W. 71 St., N. Y. If you wish to receive VOF Bulletins regularly, write to this address.)

"TAKE IT EASY!" the announcer advises in a gentle, cajoling voice. "Don't worry! You'll be healthier, happier, and you'll live longer!"

The announcement ends with the offer of a free booklet telling you how to forestall illness and prolong your life. In less than a minute the "commercial" is finished, and the program goes back to its real business—which is to scare the living daylights out of every one within earshot, to wreck their nervous systems, kite their blood pressures, and play hob with their digestions by filling their hearts with hate.

THAT'S THE weirdly farcical routine that millions of listeners are subjected to at least once daily as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company alternately sells life-prolonging advice and health-destroying fear through the news programs which it sponsors on three networks and scores of individual stations.

Yet these news-sponsoring exploits of Met Life, stupidly paradoxical and self-defeating as they are, offer a brilliant example of the absurdity of the propagation of war hysteria over the air by the organs of big business. The prosperity of this nine-billion-dollar insurance company, the world's largest corporation, depends upon the health and well-being of the people. The better the health and the longer the lives of its policyholders, the more money Met takes in and the less it is forced to pay out.

THE COMPANY, therefore, in the normal course of business, seeks to propagandize for healthier and longer life. And what does the typical news program it sponsors bring to its listeners in America today? Panic, hate, and the incitement to war spirit whose logical end is widespread death and the bankruptcy of insurance companies. Such is the split personality from which big business suffers today. Ned Calmer, the ma-

jordomo of the Met-sponsored CBS World News program, allied to the aid of Inevitable War recently, when the Russians proposed in the UN assembly a plan for establishing peace in Korea. The "reporter," without bothering to describe the plan, dismissed it with the sneering epithet, "cleverly worded." Peace was scotched, and the Red Bogey marched on.

Next day this same valiant fighter in the cause of jumpy nerves and high blood pressure was to be heard beating his tomtom against what he termed a "Communist-led" strike in Vienna. The strike, he declared in meaningful tones, had "direct Russian military participation." But in his next breath the "direct Russian military participation" turned out to consist of a single soldier (an "armed" soldier, as he alarmingly put it) who was directing traffic while a Russian army photographer took his picture. Nevertheless Calmer had yelled "Fire" yet once again, and thereby earned his keep; the CBS Newsroom was happy; and thousands of Metropolitan Life policyholders were a little more jittery than before.

THE INEVITABLE-WAR and the garrison-state line of propaganda had many voices on the

air. In a gem of thought from Berlin, that 150 percent Communist "reporter," Rick Hottelet, announced "Subversive activity continues in West Germany." Subversive against the hopes of humanity for a better life? Not exactly. The "subversive activity," this great radio journalist disclosed, consisted of a meeting to take a pledge against war. Who were the "subversives" who had committed this horrid offense? They were, Mr. Hottelet informed us, survivors of Buchenwald concentration camp.

While the death rate from heart disease, the incidence of stomach ulcers and the rate of nervous ailments climb higher and higher, the press and radio hate-for-fear-and-war clamor grows ever louder. The connection between the two should not be difficult to trace. Beyond that lies the continuing danger that the nation and its people will be bullied and stampeded into a war which would wipe out huge segments of the population. The spectacle of a life insurance company seeking to prosper its business by sponsoring radio programs dedicated to the propaganda of war at any price, is the final absurdity of America's war propaganda machine.

'Dreyfus Affair' at the Stanley



EMILE ZOLA played by Henry George cries 'J'accuse' as he pleads for Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, in a scene from the 'Dreyfus Affair' which opened yesterday at the Stanley Theatre. On Zola's left is Paul Bildt of 'Affair Blum' and 'Our Daily Bread' fame in the role of Clemenceau. On the same program: 'Operetta,' a musical story about the celebrated Viennese composer Johann Strauss.

'Miquette,' New French Film

By Harold Cruse

MIQUETTE, the new French comedy, is a neat little package of infectious charm, wit, satire and farce. It is a film craftsmen's holiday, conceived like something done for the sheer joy of doing it.

Placed in the late 19th Century Paris, we are given a glimpse in the risqué manner of a slice of Parisian life in mild collision with the zany day-to-day existence of a traveling actor's company, and a little girl from the suburbs who was inspired to become an actress. Her name was Miquette (Daniele Delmore).

Unchaperoned and uninitiated, Miquette was thrown like a dash of spice into an already well seasoned setting. Under the patronage of an elderly Marquis, the chief landowner in her district, Miquette has to prove that a country girl with ambitions needed much guile to fend off other people's wives. Particularly that of the old Marquis whose promise to help her in her ambitions was not unmixed with amorous intentions. The Marquis even went so far as to get his nephew, Urbain, Miquette's fiancé, engaged to a rich heiress in order to clear the way for himself. Such a mess of shenanigans, a la Paris, you've never seen.

Louis Jouvet is masterful as Monchablon, the head of the actor's company which portrays a

pretentious group of acting hams in a satirical vein. Miquette gets her role and plays it with comical amateurishness which Monchablon swoons over as consummate art. She makes her debut before an outdoor audience, in the meanwhile, carrying on a comedy of errors between acts backstage amidst props, stagehands, the Marquis and the hapless Urbain who is still very much in love with her in spite of his uncle. She feels the same about him.

The old Marquis finally decides to let young love have its day. How does he resolve it? He marries Miquette's Mother who has also joined the actor's group, having come to save her daughter. For an evening's fun catch "Miquette" at its next stop. It has just left the 55th Street Playhouse.

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Youth Conference And Dance Sunday

A conference and dance will be held Sunday from 4 to 11 p.m. at the Central Plaza, Second Avenue and 7th Street by the N. Y. Committee of the Young People's General Assembly for Peace.

The program will include a conference for peace from 4 to 7 p.m. including reports of the Assembly for Peace held in Chicago and reports on the delegates to the UN and Washington. There will also be Workshops on Future Program.

Sonny Robinson and his orchestra will provide dance music between 8 and 11 p.m. and entertainment will be provided.

Admission is 75 cents.

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'Leroy Smith's Picture Stays Up Here, Put Blame Where It Belongs', Says His Ex-High School Coach

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Notes on the Basketball Front . . .

TOP HEADLINE ON the back page of Wednesday's Mirror read "White Threw \$100,000 Pro Career." The notion, expressed also in other papers, is that Sherman White was foolish to jeopardize a certain professional basketball career for a few thousands of fix money.

In the first place, the \$100,000 figure is as fantastic as most of the stuff in the Mirror. Adolph Schayes of NYU bypassed the Knickerbockers because they wouldn't go over \$5,000 to get him.

But that's not the main point. The MIRROR headline and story are cockeyed for a more important reason. At the time Sherman White was lured into the point shaving trio, in January, 1950, THE PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE WAS STILL JIMCROW FROM TOP TO BOTTOM! What this great athlete faced after graduation was not "a \$100,000 career," but a dead-end street, a vicious jimcrow wall.

Just to keep the record straight.

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY of Peoria, Ill., has announced that it won't return to the Garden for any games with New York teams. "The glamor has worn off," says the statement.

Here are the scores of the last three games played by Bradley in New York. They may have something to do with the wearing off of the glamor:

CCNY 69, Bradley 61
CCNY 71, Bradley 68
St. Johns 68, Bradley 59.

WE DO NOT at all agree with the "take basketball out of the Garden" movement as a solution. That's like saying baseball should have gone back to the sandlots after the scandal of 1919, depriving the people of a chance to see games in the stadiums. Why shouldn't college students in large numbers be able to see their teams in a large, well lighted, centrally located, comfortable arena? The little college gyms hold a tiny fraction of those who want to see the games.

To say "take the game out of the Garden" is going at things backwards. The thing to do is to take away Ned Irish's control of the game in the Garden. Let the students of the schools that are playing sit in the fine side arena and mezzanine seats, at student prices. Give the balcony and the end arena to the "general public."

And let the colleges do their own scheduling! Then we may also see some of the fine Negro College teams now barred by Ned Irish.

FROM THE COLUMN by the sports editor of the Hearst Journal-American, the man who supposedly gave the D.A. the "tip" on the point shaving:

"A first blush of sympathy for the corrupted weaklings has given way to cold rage. . . ."

Where has this guy been? Any students at CCNY, LIU or NYU finding other students expressing "cold rage" at Roman, Warner, Roth, Smith, Bigos, White and Schaff, please phone this paper. That we would want to see.

LIU'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS cutting out all inter-collegiate sports competition seems like a poor thing to do. A couple of thousand students at the Brooklyn school who have already signed petitions for re-consideration seem to think so too. The answer to the tragic events of this week is not no sports, but clean sports.

What is a young developing star like Ray Felix to do with the sudden ending of competition? He loves basketball and his future livelihood may well lie in basketball. If he transfers to another school, he will lose an entire year of playing eligibility.

We have a hunch that Clair Bee will take a deep breath, and throw his weight toward reconstituting LIU sports, and trying to get at the root of the evil.

VERY CLOSE TO THE SURFACE in the hubbub over this affair is much more than readily meets the eye. There's the newspaper attack on the Catskill Mountain summer resorts where many of the college players get jobs and also play basketball. This is typified by Arthur Daley in the Times, who writes that the colleges should "prohibit their undergraduates from competing during summer months in the mountain resort league, the famed Borscht Circuit." It was in the Catskills that the spiders began to weave the web that entrapped the flies. That's where the dirty work started.

In line with this stuff, the Tribune ran a picture of a swimming pool scene at one of these hotels. The picture showed Jack Kiley of Syracuse, some girl who was a hotel guest, and Ed Warner of CCNY in the pool. Was there something special about that picture they thought certain people wouldn't like? Like the casual and natural breaking down of the infamous resort color lines?

SO SOUTH CAROLINA'S team isn't coming back to the Garden-Tsk tsk. That's a real loss. How are fans going to bear up under it?

ADD NED IRISH: Prices for the NYU-Notre Dame game next Monday night at the Garden go up about fifty cents over normal prices, which are about two times higher than the original pre-war prices.

Just another reason why control over our city's indoor sports should be taken from this hungry business man.

AH, CLEAN MORALS, youth, how did this all happen; what corrupts kids, where do kids get bad ideas from, our spiritual advantages, our way of life, our moral leadership, the free world, etc., etc.

We will now quote for you the content of a movie ad that

The high school coach of Leroy Smith, one of the three Long Island University players accused of "shaving points," yesterday blamed "pompous educators" for the current court scandal and revealed that he had planned to retire next year and recommend Smith, a local hero, for the coach-inb job.

"But Smith can't have the job now," Frank Ceres, 45-year-old coach and physical education instructor at Newark's Cleveland Junior High School for 20 years, said. "The educators that ruined him won't let him have it now."

Ceres pointed to the wall of his office behind the school's gymnasium where dozens of pictures of Smith hung.

"See those," he said. "He's up there—and he's up there to stay. He hasn't and isn't coming down. He's a great guy and always will be a great guy. If I had my way I wouldn't pause a minute—I'd give him my job. He is a leader."

Ceres laid the blame for the current basketball fixes directly at the feet of the college presidents and athletic directors "who put the temptation before the boys."

"The schools make money from basketball games," he said. "The coaches make money. The peanut sellers make money. The gamblers make money. The ushers make money."

"These kids truck all over the globe and play their hearts out for the supreme privilege of making a lot of other people rich. Can you really blame them if they make mistakes?"

Ceres did not attempt to justify the fixes although he plainly believed the boys should be forgiven.

"I'm not saying what they did is right," he said. "It certainly isn't. But let's put that blame where it belongs. These kids are just that—kids—at the mercy of those older and shrewder. When they see all that money kicked around and passing from hand to hand, what do you expect?"

Ceres recalled Smith when the 5-foot, 11-inch Negro star played at Cleveland High School from 1942 to 1946.

"The kids in the rugged neighborhood where Leroy grew up all idolize him. He helped them. . . . I remember the first time Leroy played here and they called him after he scored 12 of our 14 points. The reason? His sneakers had fallen apart. He was so poor he couldn't afford a pair. But he was so happy to play he played like wildfire."

"Another time he played his heart out for the school though he was sick. But he wouldn't tell anyone and just looked sheepishly at me when I took him out of the game. That's typical of Leroy Smith."

Lemon Digs in

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 22 (UP).

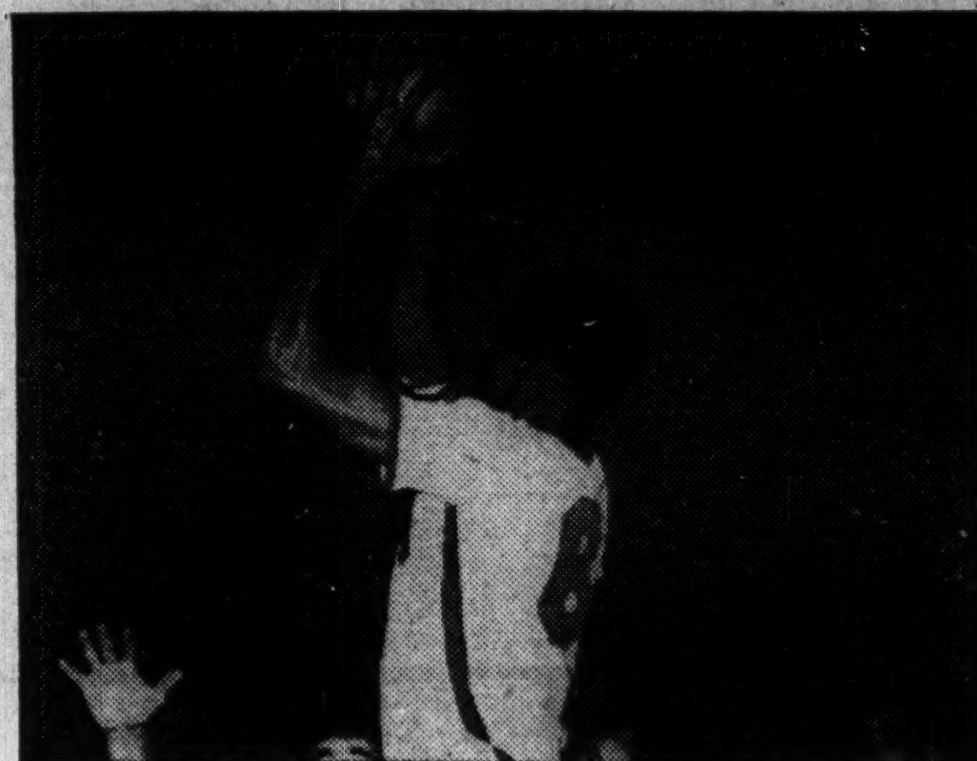
Pitcher Bob Lemon, who wants \$50,000 and has been offered \$40,000, said today he had "plenty of canned goods in the house" as he settled down to sweat out his 1951 contract duel with the Cleveland Indians.

ran from top of the page to bottom in Wednesday's New York Post: "So That the Public May Know, LIFE reports on No Orchids for Miss Blandish. . . . These scenes shocked critics." . . . There are then shown four scenes, with the following captions:

"BOTTLE IS SMASHED across bartender's face by a gangster. Actual blow is not shown, but moviegoers used their imagination and gasped with horror. DRESS IS UNZIPPED on a hat check girl. When the girl protests, her assailant fingers his gun, snarls, 'Aw shut up or I'll twist your girdle for yuh!' BEDROOM SCENE combines sex and violence. Censors said movie had incidents of a sadistic character, of a sensual nature and of an amoral kind. LOVE SCENE is played in bathrobes. Miss Blandish's lover is also a gourmet who later leers 'Let's go (into the kitchen) and I'll mornay some sole.'"

Then there is a bottom picture of Miss Blandish with shoulder strap missing and the final plug: "No Orchids for Miss Blandish is definitely not for the lily-livered."

What do those Russians know about our Western civilization!



Berra Firm As Yanks Open Up

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 22 (UP).—Catcher Larry Berra was a conspicuous absentee as the world champion New York Yankees staged their second spring workout today.

Berra's absence was emphasized when the Yankees announced that left-hander Ed Lopat had come to terms, probably for \$20,000. Lopat's signing left Berra, pitcher Tommy Byrne and third-baseman Billy Johnson as the team's only holdouts.

Berra figures to be the most difficult to sign. He is demanding between \$35,000 and \$40,000—double what he received last season. The club, meanwhile, is offering Berra in the neighborhood of \$25,000—which Yogi considers a pretty shabby neighborhood for the American League's All-Star catcher of 1950.

HATTEN IN, HAPPY AT CHANGE

VERO BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22 (UP).—Joe Hatten, the Brooklyn Dodgers' forgotten pitcher in 1950, reported to manager Chuck Dressen today and indicated he hoped to "do a lot more pitching" under the new regime.

Hatten, who averaged 14 victories and 200 innings pitched a season before 1950, won only one game last season and appeared in only 69 innings. Dressen has promised every Dodger who complained of lack of work in 1950 a chance to prove his stuff.

JANSEN IN TOP SHAPE

SANFORD, Fla., Feb. 22 (UP).—Larry Jansen, solid man of the New York Giants' pitching staff, weighed 188 pounds—two under his playing weight—today following his first workout.

Jansen's excellent condition buoyed manager Leo Durocher's hopes of getting the Giants off to a fast start this year in contrast to their faltering pace in 1950.

PHILS LIKE MAYO

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 22 (UP).—Manager Eddie Sawyer tabbed outfielder Jack Mayo "the rookie most likely to succeed" for

the Phillies in 1951. The young outfielder hit .294 for Toronto and then filled in for Dick Sisler in the late innings of the National League race and the World Series.

National Fix Link Sought

Evidence linking the New York basketball scandal to nationwide underworld activities could turn up today in St. Louis, a spokesman for the Senate Crime Investigating Committee said.

Rudolph Halley, chief counsel for the committee, said hearings there might reveal cross-country underworld figures lurking behind the recent fixes of college games at Madison Square Garden and other college arenas.

"St. Louis is headquarters for some of the biggest bookies in the country," Halley said.

The committee will hold hearings in St. Louis today and Saturday.

Halley suggested that more information on fixed basketball games might be uncovered in Washington, D. C. where the committee held hearings earlier this week. He did not elaborate.

In Denver, a former Colorado University star said he had been approached by gamblers in New York in 1946 who threatened his life if he didn't go along with fixing the "point spread" in future games, the Denver Post said.

The player, Lee Robbins, said he told his coach Forrest "Frosty" Cox and that Cox in turn made a full report to Ned Irish of Madison Square Garden, the Post story said.

FLOOD NIXED BY DOCTORS

Boxing commission doctors yesterday refused to permit middleweight Jimmy Flood to go through with his Madison Square Garden fight against Tony Janiro, and Fitzie Pruden of Paterson, was signed to take Flood's place.

The commission physicians said Flood is "not in condition at this time to engage in a boxing contest." Janiro and Flood were supposed to be fighting their 10-rounder for the right to meet ex-champion Rocky Graziano in late March.